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VETERANS LIKE HIM.

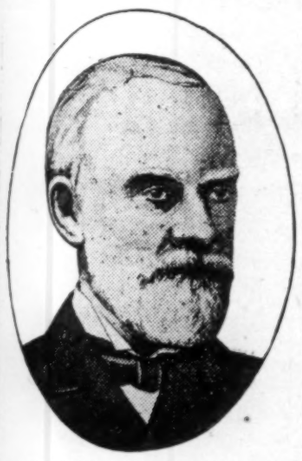
Are Pleased with President for Honoring Gen. Bragg.

Famous in History as Commander of the "Iron Brigade"—Fearless in Battle and Always Active in Politics.

Seventy-five years have silvered the hair and beard of Gen. Edward S. Bragg, of Wisconsin, who has just been appointed by President Roosevelt as consul general at Havana. Almost diminutive in stature, the veteran is still in the possession of great mental vigor. His eye is yet clear and piercing, his conversation entertaining, his wit keen, his sarcasm as incisive as in the days when he was a leading figure in the political contentions that early gave him a national as well as a local fame. He was ever a controversialist, and nothing delighted him more than to be in the heat of every political fight, state and national. He made a host of enemies during his long career, but his friends quote his own words, uttered in the convention that nominated Mr. Cleveland the second time for the presidency: "We love him for the enemies he has made."

It was as the commander of the famous Iron brigade in the army of the Potomac during the civil war that Gen. Bragg won his chief title to everlasting fame. The brigade consisted of the Second, Fifth and Sixth Wisconsin regiments, and the Nineteenth Indiana, and with few changes this organization was maintained until the close of the war. The late Gen. John Gibbon was the original commander, but on his promotion to the command of a corps Gen. Bragg was placed in control. From the date of his assuming his duties to the close of the war he was constantly at the head of his men, cheering them on to gallant deeds.

Gen. Bragg is just such a fighter in politics as he was in war, and he is always in his element when contending against heavy odds. Although his hair has been turned gray by the frosts of many winters, in spirit he is as indomitable as ever, as ready to lead a forlorn hope as he was to lead a charge in the day when he was 34 years younger than now.



GEN EDWARD S. BRAGG.
(Recently Appointed United States Consul General at Havana.)

In the national campaign of 1896 he refused to support the candidacy of William J. Bryan, and enrolled himself in the ranks of the national democracy with Gen. John M. Palmer as its candidate. In 1900 he still refused to support Mr. Bryan, and although he took no part in the campaign, was known to favor the reelection of Mr. McKinley, that being, as he expressed it, "the least of two evils."

Gen. Bragg served for four terms in congress after the close of the war. While in the house he was an uncompromising democrat, opposing with all his vigor and eloquence the republican party. He was appointed minister to Mexico by President Cleveland in 1887. For many years he was without a superior as a political debater, and the galleries of the house of representatives were always well filled when it was known he was to speak. In the national democratic convention of 1868, held in Chicago, he made the famous speech seconding the nomination of Grover Cleveland for the presidency, in which he used the famous phrase, in reply to the assault of a Tammany delegate upon Mr. Cleveland: "We love him for the enemies he has made." This phrase became a rallying cry of the campaign and did much toward cementing the democratic party in Mr. Cleveland's support, although it widened the breach between him and the Tammany faction and doubtless contributed somewhat to the election of Mr. Harrison.

Gen. Bragg has a pleasant home at Fond du Lac, Wis., where he has resided ever since settling in the state. A daughter is married to a lieutenant in the United States navy, another to a prominent Fond du Lac business man and a third is at home with him.

A Sample of Scotch Caution.

A certain Scottish minister in a west highland parish has never yet been known to permit a stranger to occupy his pulpit. Lately, however, an Edinburgh divinity student was spending a few days in the parish, and on the Saturday he called at the manse and asked the minister to be allowed to preach the following day. "My dear young man," said the minister, laying a hand gently on the young man's shoulder, "gin I let ye preach the morn, and ye gie a better sermon than me, my fowk wad never again be satisfied wi' my preaching; and gin y're nae a better preacher than *me, ye're* no' worth listening tae!"

Schooner with Seven Masts.

A schooner with seven masts is now in course of construction at Boston.

Negroes Dying Out In Cuba.

The negro question seems to be in a fair way to settle itself in Cuba without recourse to aid of philanthropic societies or governmental regulations. Maj. Gorgas tells us in his report on the vital statistics of the cities of Havana and Guanabacoa that during the month of January in those cities the native whites showed an excess of 188 births over deaths; that is, the figures were 457 and 269, whereas, the native Negroes showed an excess of 58 deaths over births; that is to say, the figures were 128 and 70. The figures for the year 1901 are even more significant. During the twelve months the native whites gained 1,740, and the native Negroes lost 513, making a total gain for the natives of 1,227 inhabitants. The deaths of foreigners brought the difference down to exactly one, although it must be remembered that the number of foreigners dying indicates that the city is gaining rapidly in population by immigration. If this keeps up for a reasonable length of time, there will soon be no Negroes left in Cuba, and this notwithstanding the fact that the difficulty of obtaining marriage licenses does not appear to have any deterrent effect upon the increase of Negro population, because of all births among Negroes fifty-seven were illegitimate and only thirteen were legitimate.

McLAURIN'S FEDERAL REWARD.

From the Columbia S. C. State.

R. M. Larner, the veteran Washington correspondent of the Charleston News and Courier, writes to his paper:

Thus far President Roosevelt has not had very good luck with the appointments he has made in South Carolina at the instance of Senator McLaurin. In this connection it is said that there might be some doubt about Senator McLaurin's confirmation by the senate if the president should appoint him to an office requiring the concurrence of the senate. It is believed that Senator Tillman would not hesitate to invoke senatorial courtesy to prevent his confirmation. Senator Tillman does not hesitate to assume the responsibility for holding up the nomination of Jeff Richardson, appointed postmaster at Greenville. He is also credited with preventing action upon the appointment of Internal Revenue Collector Koester.

If there is any credit to be attached to the holding up of the Koester nomination I do not believe it should go entirely to Senator Tillman. I have heard him say repeatedly that, while he does not like Koester, he would rather see him collector than to have the office filled by a "nigger." As between Deas, "The Duke of Darlington," and Koester, the senator playfully says that he is for Koester every time. As a matter of fact it now looks as though Mr. Koester cannot be confirmed. His best friends here admit it and it is not due to any opposition Senator Tillman may have interposed.

The republicans are afraid to take the responsibility for confirming him, in view of the circumstances surrounding that "lynching bee" in which Koester was implicated. Deas is here gloating over what he terms his effective work to defeat Koester. Through his agency it is said that colored republican associations north, south, east and west, have flooded the Republican senators' mail with "stock" resolutions protesting against Koester's confirmation as a menace to the colored Republican party.

It is understood that the Republicans would like to have it go out that Senator Tillman's recent speech on the race question, in connecton with the Philippine bill, is largely responsible for the certain rejection of Koester, but those on the inside assert that his rejection was determined upon some time ago by the Republican leaders, who are now looking with friendly eye upon the colored Republican vote. It is understood that the recent McLaurin-Gates "mix-up" in a local hotel grew out of the Koester case. It seems that prior to meeting Senator McLaurin in the hotel Mr. Gates, with Deas and several other South Carolina Republicans, who hope to have a voice in selecting the delegation to the next Republican national convention, had a long conference with Senator Hanna, during which it was asserted that the colored Republicans all over the country would resent the confirmation of Koester. The president is inclined to stand by Koester, notwithstanding the failure of the senate to confirm him.

The matter of McLaurin's confirmation if appointed by the president to a federal position as a reward for his apostacy has not heretofore received much thought. It is quite conceivable, and, indeed, very probable, that Tillman would, as Mr. Larner says, invoke senatorial courtesy against him and thus succeed in preventing his confirmation. In view of the relations recently and now existing between the two senators and the still unretracted intimation of Tillman that his colleague had been bought by the Republican administration, it is most natural to assme that the senior senator would resist the rewarding of the junior and his fellow senators would recognize the logic of his position and find it but "courteous" to yield to his wishes in the matter. Both on personal and official grounds Tillman has a better argument against McLaurin's confirmation than has sufficed to prevent the confirmation of many other presidential appointees. Unless there should opportunely happen a royal coronation or some such event to which a special envoy could be sent without consulting the senate, President Roosevelt would find it hard to "place" McLaurin after the expiration of his term, Tillman's term lasting till 1907.

We have reason to believe that what Mr. Larner says about Tillman's preference for Koester over "a nigger" is correct, and that Deas will be responsible for the failure of the senate to confirm Koester. Deas has made an extraordinary compaign against the collector throughout the north: he has enlisted the negro press in his movement, and the cry has gone up from the Afro-American papers generally that this distinguished negro lyncher shall not be rewarded with office by a Republican administration. The negroes hold the balance of power in a number of northern States, and they show such zeal against Koester that Republican senators may well hesitate to affront them by confirming his nomination.

As for President Roosevelt, he is heartily sick of an appointment which has brought him nothing but trouble. When in Charleston he admitted freely that he had made a mistake in the matter and pleaded the difficulty of getting truthful information regarding the character of officeseekers. Men who talked with him in Charleston say that he intimated plainly enough that he expected Koester's nomination to fail of confirmation and that in such case he would not reappoint him. This is also the information that comes from Washington. For this reason we question the accuracy of Mr. Larner's statement that the president is "inclined to stand by Koester notwithstanding the failure of the senate to confirm him."

Of a truth, President Roosevelt "has not had very good luck" with McLaurinite appointees in South Carolina. His latest important appointment—that of George I. Cunningham, a Republican—will probably be confirmed with ease while other appointments remain hung up. Interesting rumors are afloat as to inducements offered Senator Tillman to withdraw his opposition to a certain appointee, and the senatorial gridiron is evidently becoming painful to the favored few who have been named but not confirmed. The more we think about this matter the more we are convinced that McLaurin should have made it a condition of his voting for Republican measures that all the federal patronage in South Carolina would be turned over to his enemy, Ben Tillman. If anything could have sapped the foundation of that person's political popularity it would have been a distribution of limited federal "pie" to an unlimited number of applicants

DO THEY LOVE VIRTUE?

From the Springfield, Ill., Capital.

Another Negro has been burned at the stake. Side by side with that statement comes the question, so insolvent: "What are you going to do about it?" The race more concerned is somewhat startled by that question because, though he desires an end, he is at loss for a means. He has been told to be good and that all will become well. But the persecution will not allow goodness to acquire a reputation.

The fact that almost nothing is acrime in the eyes of the lynching bee, does not prevent the accusation that the average Negro is possessed with a peculiar devil, that he is more often a rape fiend than anything else. The world has been bluffed into accepting this false accusation. At least it will not say that it is unreasonable as well as untenable. Time and time again the Negro has been accused of brutality But who knows? The white man for centuries has said and written just what he has pleased to say and write. Reason proves, that when the white man of the South has the power to accuse whom he may; he is not so righteous as to accuse only the guilty. It is his pleasure as well as temptation to prosecute by false accusation. One of the foremost statesmen of the South has said this very thing and boasted of it as a means of making the white man the all dominant power. Many stones have been cast by the hyocrite. This simply asks how many white men have been rape fiends and how many have been burned for ravishing women? Tillman himself, secured the release of a young white man, who ravished a Negro girl. As an excuse he claims that the Negro woman has no virture. He, who would thus accuse the white woman, would meet the indignation of the work. It is the same insolvent determination to do and to say just what cruelty desires. "What are you going to do about it?" comes rolling back again. What shall be done? What will the Negro do? What will the white man do?

Cheatham in Demand.

From the N. C. Herald.

We were present on the 7th inst. when a delegation of some of the best colored men of the District called on H. P. Cheatham at his grand and beautiful residence in one of the nicest and most enterprising little cities in eastern Carolina (Littleton) for the purpose of most earnestly urging him to become their 'standard bearer' in the next campaign in North Carolina, by accepting the nominaion for Congress in his old District. But Mr. Cheatham, in one of his most pleasant and happy waves, said, in substance to the gentlemen: That he was always ready and willing to go to the front when it was apparent that he could render the race and his party a service. I want to be excused this time, however, I shall be glad to support any good man the convention may put up, hoping that the time may soon come when I can again serve yon, which will be my highest ambition and delight.

He treated the delegation royally and they then went away delighted with the cordial reception he gave them.

HON. WILLIAM B. ALLISON, OF IOWA.
Chairman of the District Senate Committee.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Amendment to Code Reducing the Number—Statement Prepared showing the Amounts Received and Expended Under New System.

"Before the code went into effect the law provided for the appointment of fifteen justices of the peace, though there were usually about ten holding office. The fee system was in vogue and each justice retained what fees he received. In January 1898, the Bar Association appointed a committee to investigate the matter and report a remedy for then existing evils. The committee recommended the establishment of a municipal court to consist of four judges, with clerks and officers. This measure was approved by the Bar Association, and was included in the first draft of the code, but so strong was the opposition to the reduction of the number of justices that amendments were made which resulted in the present law. This committee of the Bar Association reported that in 1897 there were ten justices of the peace and that during that year 18,657 cases were instituted before them. Of this number one justice had about 7,000, another about 3,500, and another about 3,200, while the others had comparatively few cases. They reported also that the number of contested cases was less than 20 per cent of those instituted and that the municipal court, as recommended, would be self-sustaining, although a reduction in fees be made.

"The present system is not self-sustaining, though the fees have been increased, and it appears that the justices of the peace do not have sufficient work to keep them busy. Some of them have had practically nothing to do. The salaries of the justices are $3,000 per year each, with $250 for other expenses. The amount of money received by the District for the first quarter of this year, which included the months of January, February and March, amounted to $4,959.37, whereas the cost to the District for the same period was $812.50 for each justice, or a total of $8 125. This is exclusive of the salaries of twelve deputy marshals appointed for service in these courts.

"The work was very unevenly distributed and a committee of the Bar Association recently presented the matter to the Supreme Court, which changed the boundaries of the District and the locations of the justices of the peace, which change goes into effect June 1, and which, it is believed, will more evenly distribute the work. The statement below shows the number of cases each justice of the peace has had during the three months mentioned, the amount paid in by each to the District, and the amount received by each as salary and expenses, In addition, the twelve deputy marshals were paid salaries of $1,000 per year.

District.	Justice.	Cases Instituted.	Money rec'd by the Dist.	Salaries and Expenses.
1	Chas. S. Bundy	471	$779.06	$812.50
2	Sam'l C. Mills	566	816.94	812.50
3	Sam'l R. Church	354	510.85	812.50
4	Luke C. Strider	232	33.96	812.50
5	Lewis J. O'Neal	766	1.134.75	812.50
6	H. . Webb	473	701 40	812.50
7	H. E. Payne	60	229.35	812.50
8	Robt. H. Terrell	190	290.25	812.50
9	Thos. H. Callan	59	100.50	812 50
10	E. M. Hewlett	33	57.60	812.50
Total cases instituted 3.313				
Total am't rec'd by the Dist, $4.959.67				
Total payments by Distict to Justices				$8,125.00

A GOOD WORKER.

The New Pastor at Galbraith-Many Distinguished Men Speak Well of Him.

One of the most active men in the ministry who has been sent to this city as pastor of Galbraith church is the Rev. S. L. Corrothers, of Elmira, N. Y. He is a young man of brains and push and comes highly indorsed by the best and most influential men in the United States. He is no doubt the best money getter that has ever been sent to this city and that church. Rev. Corrothers belongs to the A. M. E. Zion connection and already he has fully demonstsated his great financial ability and influence as a preracher. He is a young man of fine address, honest and persevering. He intends to relieve Galbraith church of her financial embarrassment and place her upon a solid basis. He has his own individual methods of working and getting money which is unique and successful.

Aside from his other qualities, he is a man of letters.

President Roosevelt, Lieut. Governor Woodruff, of N. Y., and other distinguished men of the country, recognize in this young man a future that will reflect credit on the people he represents.

Galbraith church is one of the oldest and one of the most representative churches in the District of Columbia. This church is situated in one of the most prominent sections of the city and many offers have been made by moneyed men to purchase this property.

Rev. Corrothers's determination is to get this church out of debt, and keep the congregation where it is. He realizes the importance of having around him men who have influence and ability.

He has an engagement with President Roosevelt and other distinguished men who have signified their intention to help him. The President thinks well of Rev. Corrothers and he has assisted him many times while in New York.

Galbraith church should feel congratulated in having such a man as Rev. Corrothers in charge.

THE BEE is confident that before this distinguished young divine leaves this church it will be free of debt.

A JUVENILE COURT.

Provisions of a Bill Introduced by Senator Mason.

A bill to establish a juvenile court in the District of Columbia has been introduced in the senate by Mr. Mason. It provides that there shall be a juvenile court in the District, consisting of a judge appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the term of six years, and who shall receive a salary of $3,000 per annum. This junenile court shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the judges of the Police Court. The juvenile court shall have jurisdiction to try all juveniles at the age of sixteen years and under and such class of female aduits, and such class of offenses and misdemeanors committed by them; as the superior court of the District shall designate. All offenses and misdemeanors shall be tried by the court. It is provided that any adult person who may be bronght before the court shall file with the clerk of the court, previous to the hearing of the case, an affidavit that such person desires to be tried by jury, in such cases as a jury trial is given: in that event the court shall certify the case to one of the Police Court judges for hearing, who shall try the case in its order. All persons tried shall not be tried in the presence of any one else charged with any offenses or misme neanors, and the decisions of the the court shall, to all purposes, be as binding as those tried by jury.

There shall be a clerk of the juvenile court appointed by the judge for the term of six years, and shall receive a salary of $1,500 per annum, and shall perform such duties as the court shall prescribe. There shall be a bailiff or court crier appointed by the judge for the term of six years, and shall receive a salary of $900 per annum.

SPAIN'S YOUNG KING.

His Life Will Not Be One of Unalloyed Pleasure.

He Enters Upon His Reign Under Discouraging Social and Political Conditions—Last of Bourbon Rulers.

King Alfonso XIII. has been crowned king of Spain. He took the oath under melancholy conditions. He is the third monarch of the restored house of Bourbon, which gave way in 1808 to Joseph Bonaparte, and in 1870 to the house of Savoy, which was set aside by the republic three years later, the Bourbons returning to power with the father of the young king in 1875.

Maria Christina, who has been the head of the state during the infancy of the heir, has been without reproach in public and private life, and has probably administered the affairs of the decrepit monarchy as well as its conditions have made possible.

Young King Alfonso, says the Chicago Chronicle, becomes the constitutional sovereign of 18,000,000 people sparsely distributed at the rate of 90 to the square mile. The constitution proclaimed in 1876 places in the legislature jointly with the king the power of making the laws. This reactionary feature of the fundamental law of Spain manifests the Bourbon curse.

The people made the constitution, but confessed that they dare not trust themselves with the making of their laws. The legislature is complicated by various categories of senators, grandees, university representatives and academicians, notoriously

KING ALFONSO XIII.
(The Boy Ruler of Spain Whose Time of Trial Has Just Begun.)

the least democratic lawmakers the world has ever known.

A rigid union of church and state to their mutual injury remains another barrier in the way of progress. Local self-government has existed for centuries, and is wholly independent of the national legislature and executive, according to the constitution, but in fact the aristocracy and crown, with the aid of the army, leave little except a name of local self-government throughout the country.

Alfonso becomes the sovereign of a nation four-fifths of whom can neither read nor write. Yet the country has many universities upon which public money is lavished for the privileged few. A compulsory school law was passed nearly half a century ago, but there has never been a sincere attempt to put it into operation.

No monument in history proclaiming the failure of higher education to benefit the common people rises into more disgraceful conspicuousness than the monumental illiteracy of Spain when its young king, amid pomp and pagentry, assumes his hereditary office.

The spectacle is one to arouse profound sympathy for the people of Spain, to whose genius in the past the world is so profoundly indebted. The spectacle is one to warn every community against spendinig money upon higher education while failing to afford ample schooling for the children of the people.

King Alfonso will be the nominal commander of an army in which all Spaniards over 19 years of age are obliged to serve three years, unless release is procured by substitute. The young king will command a nominal navy whose pathetic history reached a tragic close under the able and gallant Cervera.

The young king enters upon his reign under circumstances that might well discourage men of ripe years and extensive familiarity with statesmanship. His youth will command the sympathy of his people, who ought to hold themselves chiefly to blame if they fail to elect a legislature which will effectually guide the inexperienced monarch to rule the country wisely.

FREED FROM ASYLUM

Plucky Florida Girl Saves Lover from Living Death.

Brothers-in-Law of Young Man Oppose Match and Lure Him Into "Sanitarium"—Experts Say He Is Sane.

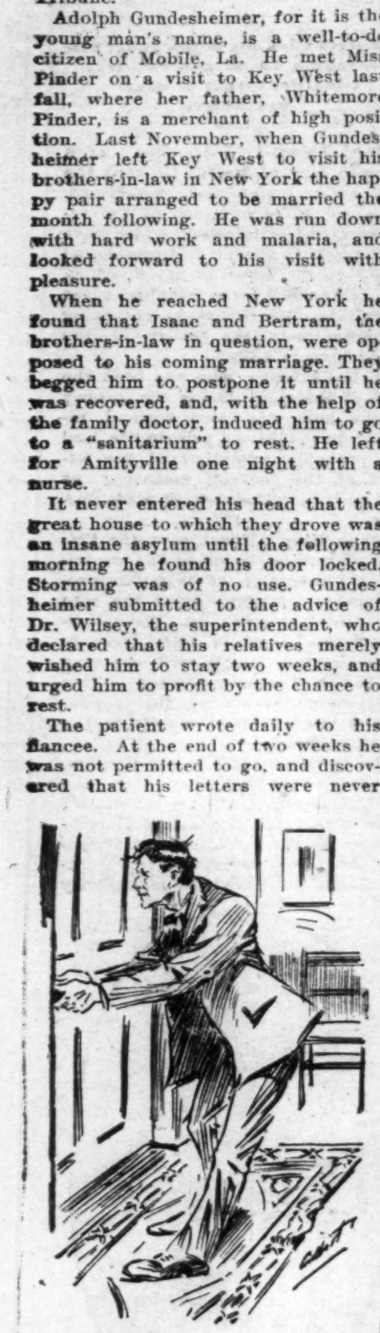
Jenny Urania Pinder, of Key West, Fla., after months of incessant effort, succeeded in releasing her lover from the insane asylum at Amityville, L. I., and married him a few days ago in the face of all opposition of his people, says the Chicago Tribune.

Adolph Gundesheimer, for it is the young man's name, is a well-to-do citizen of Mobile, La. He met Miss Pinder on a visit to Key West last fall, where her father, Whitemore Pinder, is a merchant of high position. Last November, when Gundesheimer left Key West to visit his brothers-in-law in New York the happy pair arranged to be married the month following. He was run down with hard work and malaria, and looked forward to his visit with pleasure.

When he reached New York he found that Isaac and Bertram, the brothers-in-law in question, were opposed to his coming marriage. They begged him to postpone it until he was recovered, and, with the help of the family doctor, induced him to go to a "sanitarium" to rest. He left for Amityville one night with a nurse.

It never entered his head that the great house to which they drove was an insane asylum until the following morning he found his door locked. Storming was of no use. Gundesheimer submitted to the advice of Dr. Wilsey, the superintendent, who declared that his relatives merely wished him to stay two weeks, and urged him to profit by the chance to rest.

The patient wrote daily to his fiancee. At the end of two weeks he was not permitted to go, and discovered that his letters were never



FOUND HIS DOOR LOCKED.

mailed. He was, however, allowed to walk about the country under guard, and at last managed to slip a note into a wayside post box.

Miss Pinder was in agony. She got no answer to her letters and could not find where her lover was. At last she heard from his relatives that the marriage could never take place, and immediately after received the letter from Adolph, explaining his silence and pledging his undying love. Her parents forbade her to leave Key West. She wrote to her brother-in-law in New York, Dr. J. Victor Wilson, and then began the investigation that ended in Gundesheimer's release.

"I had never seen Mr. Gundesheimer," said Dr. Wilson, "but he had not been adjudged insane by any court and deserved a trial.

"The family was induced to bring him to the supreme court in Brooklyn. They testified that he had boasted that he was the strongest man on earth, and said he could eat more than anything alive. Two physicians declared him insane.

"However, the family agreed to the appointment of two alienists by the supreme court and to his release in my custody.

"Dr. Allan Hamilton and Dr. Sach, the alienists appointed, pronounced Gundesheimer sane."

"My examination failed to reveal any mental unsoundness. He had no delusions.

"His memory and judgment were not at fault. His handwriting did not suggest insanity."

Bertram Barnett spoke for the family.

"Two physicians pronounced our brother-in-law insane. Two did not. It only shows how diagnoses can disagree. We are glad to believe Adolph is mentally sound and hope he is happy."

Playing Ghost Is Expensive.

It cost Truman Metzgar just $175 to have a little fun as a ghost. He is a farmer of Weymart Centre, N. Y., and to frighten his friend, Frank Chipman, he arrayed himself in a mask and a white sheet. When Chipman came along in a wagon out popped the "ghost," off ran the terrified horse, throwing the driver to the ground and breaking his arm. To avoid a lawsuit the "ghost" paid his victim $175.

Discovery of a Big Pearl.

A pearl has been found in West Australia an inch and a quarter in length, of graceful shape, and perfect luster. In the same oyster shell two other good small pearls were found.

ARCHBISHOP OF MANILA.

Post, It Is Reported, Has Been Offered by Pope to Bishop Messmer, of Green Bay, Wis.

According to advices received from well informed authority in Rome the pope has offered the nomination of the archbishop of Manila to Right Rev. Sebastian Gebhard Messmer, bishop of Green Bay, Wis., and is waiting for a formal acceptance by that prelate before making his choice known. The Spanish archbishop of Manila, Mgr. Nozelada de Vifa, has resigned and the see will retire to Spain, as did the prelates in Cuba when the United States took possession there.

Bishop Messner is a well-known German-American leader of the Catholic

BISHOP S. G. MESSMER.
(Wisconsin Prelate Who May Be Created Archbishop of Manila.)

church. He is 52 years old and was professor of canon law in Seton Hall, college and seminary when, in March, 1892, he was made bishop of Green Bay, Wis., to succeed Most Rev. Frederick Xavier Katzer, who was promoted to the archbishopric of Milwaukee. He has since been recognized as one of the most progressive and conservative of the German Catholic bishops representing the German element in the church. His most recent prominence was in association with Bishop McFaul, of Trenton, N. J., in successfully organizing the Federation of Catholic societies. This, it was said at the time, was accomplished in spite of the opposition of Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ireland.

This German element in the Catholic church has been specially antagonistic to Archbishop Ireland's ideas and school of thought. Archbishop Ireland's candidate for the Manila see was said to be Bishop Thomas O'Gorman, of Sioux Falls, S. D.

HEAD OF CLUB WOMEN.

Mrs. Denison, New President of Federation, Is a Linguist, a Musician and a Poet.

One of the most popular and prominent members of Sorosis, a woman who was once chosen by unanimous vote as presiding officer of that famous club, has just been promoted to an office of national consequence among club women. This fortunate lady is Mrs. Dimies T. S. Denison, of New York city, who was elected president of the General Federation of Women's clubs at the convention held in Los Angeles. Mrs. Denison possesses all

MRS. DIMIES T. S. DENISON.
(New President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.)

the special qualifications needed in such an official. She is an excellent public speaker and has demonstrated her ability as a presiding officer on many occasions, while she is personally magnetic and agreeable. She has, moreover, not merely floated into the eminent position she now fills, but has fairly earned her promotion. As a leading member of the Patrice club and as the chairman of the printing committee of the New York State Federation of Women's clubs, Mrs. Denison has done a great amount of active and efficient work in feminine clubdom. In addition to her qualities as a club and society woman, Mrs. Denison is an accomplished linguist, a musician and a poet.

The War Horse Denounced.

The horse in war is expensive, fragile and a fool; he is greedy, and his food is as bulky as himself; he requires an expert to keep him efficient under hard work, and a miracle to keep him alive under heavy fire. He must be watched and guarded more carefully than the lines of communication both in action and in camp; he is a coward; the race of them that snorted "ha! ha! among the trumpets, the noise of the captains and the shouting" is dead, if it ever lived at all outside the inspired mind of the plague-stricken poet; he is a traitor, and will desert to the enemy at the first opportunity, probably with three days' rations at his sadle bags and a useful rifle in the bucket.—London Spectator.

Announcement
—OF—
Voight, Jeweler,

725 SEVENTH STREET N. W.

(*Next to Johnson's Grocery*)

I beg to announce that I have just returned from New York, where have made extensive purchases in Jewelery and Silverware. The same have rived, are unpacked, and ready for your inspection.

Ladies' 14k, Solid Gold Watches, $20; sold elsewhere, $25
Ladies' Solid Gold Rings, $1, $1.50, $2.50 and $3.50; worth twice the price;
Ladies' Genuine Diamond Rings, $5 up too $100; all of them gems.
Ladies' Solid Gold Lorgnette Chaines, $7 up too $16, all the latest styles.
Ladies' Solid Gold Brooches, $2.50 up too $25.
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Gents' 14k. Gold filled Chains, $2.00 warranted for five years' wear.
Gents' Diamond Sleeve Butons, $5 up; a little gem in each button.
Gent's Diamond Studs, $7.50 up.
Gents' Solid Gold Rings, with genuine stones, from $4 up.
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Look Out For a Dry Sunday.

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Wilson Whiskey Original Package	90c
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Pride of Virginia Pure Rye	20c pt
Holland Gin Pure doubled distilled	40c pt
Holland Gin	20c pt
North Carolina Corn Whiskey	20c pt
Apple Brandy	20c pt
Pure Old Rye Whiskey	30c pt
Buttercup Rock and Rye	25c pt

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908 7th Street, N. W.
...SPECIAL SALE OF HATS $1.39...

Our stock is now complete in all departments with useful and tasteful Christmas Presents. Our line of Boys Overcoats is unsurpassed from $2.50 up. Mens Yoke Overcoats 7.50 up.

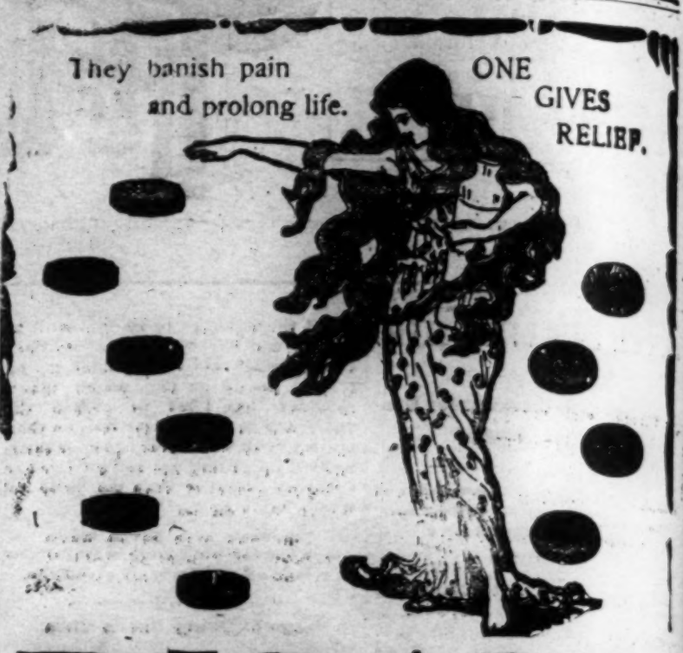
908 Seven Street, Northwest

Sympathy Between Twins.

Twin brothers living in Anderson county, Kentucky, are said by the Harrodsburg Democrat to have married sisters, and to each have been born three children of the same sex, with the same birthdays. One felt a shock in his foot and said the other, who was ten miles away, had been hurt. In the evening the absent brother turned up with three mashed toes. The twins weigh the same to an ounce.

Treasures of the Aztecs.

Explorers in the neighborhood of Chama, Guatemala, have discovered treasures during their excavations in search of mines. Coins and jewels, decorating corpses buried centuries ago by the Aztecs and Montezumas, have been found. So far the valuables have amounted to over $50,000. Workmen on the Chama plantations are wild, and have abandoned their usual work to hunt for buried treasures.



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No matter what the matter is, one will do you good, and you can get ten for five cents.

A new style package containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at certain drug stores FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced outfit is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (ten TABULES) will be sent for five cents. Best medicine ever made since the world was created.

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The latest Medical discovery, without pain, cutting, loss of time, or any of the dangerous infections. A physician from the South examined one of my cases, not knowing a rupture existed, pronounced him cured, showing the superiority of our method. A physician now under treatment says he has derived more benefit in the three weeks with us than by any other method for years.

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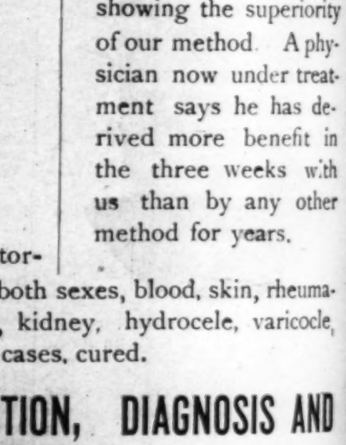

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First Aid to Affluence.

"I care not for gold—though I shall not conceal
A certain vague yearning for self.
But just give me stock in the metal called steel
And the gold will take care of itself."
—Washington Star.

I shall in this column endeavor to answer all correspondence that may be sent and urgently request young ladies to read this column, and any questions that they wished answered please send them in before Saturday of each week.

By Miss May Clematis.

It will be less harmful if you will attend to your own business.

Read good books and keep good company.

Momentary friendship is dangerous.

Don't expose yourself to criticism.

Let right and justice be your guide.

No matter what your occupation is, protect yourself.

Rebecca, your intended is quite promising. He is everything that is right.

E. A. You should not be so quick tempered. Always think twice before you speak once.

Don't dress flashy it gives you a bad reputation.

L. H. You should take time and write to your friends.

Flirtation is vulgar in any one.

Select your company especially when you are away from home.

Rachel, a slight effort would convince you that all love is not unrequited; for every cloud enjoys the grandiloquence of a silvery lining.

Let your walks be all sunshine. Life is not worth living for, when there is always a confusion.

A public display of affection is not indulged in by well bred people.

There is no genius of life like the genius of energy and industry.

M. H. keep your lips closed and no one will know your ignorance.

Girls: it is not the proper thing for a lady to hold a man's hat and coat throughout church services. Men should be made to know they have hands and a lap of their own.

I. G. you should not disappoint. Your word should be your bond.

A loud laugh betrays a vacant mind.

B. L. Be a good listener and a slow talker.

Don't gossip about other people's business.

M. C. The girl who weds for profession only, weds to her sorrow.

A careless person is not worthy of his hire.

S. H. Think well and do nothing that will cause suspicion.

Do your duty and follow the rules of industry.

E. C. Be grateful to those who are your friends.

A conceited man imagines that he is sought after more than the man of good sense.

Speak well of your neighbors.

The world is full of talkative girls.

The man who speaks ill of any woman without a cause, is unfit for society.

Never be ungrateful neither should you betray your friends.

A useful girl is a benefit to any business.

The girl who cheerishes taste wil certainly attract.

We sometimes fail to thank those who assist us.

Edith. Don't imagine that you want every thing you see.

The way to hold your friends is to be kind to them.

Flattery. Don't imagine that you are pretty and swe t because you are told so. There is a motive behind it.

Never obligate yourself to any one. You may regret it some day.

If you dress well you will cause comment. If you don't, a comment will be m de anyway.

An honest girl is a jewel.

Be polite, discreet and amiable.

A changeable person usually handles the truth carelessly.

O. D. Tell the truth sometimes. One does not know when you are telling the truth.

Suspicion haunts the guilty mind.

Don't tell all you know.

A girl should be independent. She should not keep one man's company to the exclusion of others, except she be engaged.

Maggie. Don't be conceited neither ought you imagine that you are admired for your looks. Girls are often infatuated with themselves but disgusting to others.

A true friend will never disobey you nor neither will he disregard your advice. True friends live to please and not to displease.

The sweetest person is the one who is unconscious of his own good traits.

Doing nothing is the hardest work for an industrious person.

'Tis sad to see a man or woman puffed up with his own folly.

A GREAT MONUMENT.

The Hieroglyphic Stairway Found at Copan, Honduras.

Finest Specimen of Aboriginal American Architecture in Existence —Its Beauty Is a Puzzle to Archaeologists.

The remarkable hieroglyphic stairway at Copan, in Honduras, not far from the boundary of Guatemala, is in many ways the most important and interesting monument of aboriginal American architecture that has ever been brought to light by the excavations of the archaeologist. Ten years ago it was practically unknown, but since then it has been uncovered and studied as a whole by the various Copan expeditions of the Peabody museum of American archaeology and ethnology at Harvard, under the direction of George B. Gordon, whose elaborate report on the discovery and restoration of the stairway—just issued to subscribers by the museum authorities—affords much incidental information concerning a memorable prehistoric civilization that may prove to be older than even the Assyrian or the Egyptian—that of the ancient Maya people which once dwelt in the plains and valleys of Central America.

How many hundreds—or thousands—of years old the hieroglyphic stairway really is, even the archaeologist hardly ventures to guess. It is a principal feature of the ruined acropolis of what is known to be one of the most ancient cities on the American continent, the annals of which, however, were no more than a shadowy legend even when the Spaniards came to Mexico; and in spite of the fact that the steps of the stairway carry, graven in a series of picture characters or hieroglyphics, what is apparently some kind of a continuous chronological record, these "glyps" are still, for the most part, quite undecipherable, and the record which they contain is as yet little more than an archaeological puzzle—though to solve it might

ABORIGINAL SCULPTURE.
(Rare Work of Art Discovered at Copan, in Central America.)

well mean the opening up of a chapter of history as romantic as it is mysterious.

At one end of the main structure of Copan, as the acropolis of the city is called, a broad pyramid, which at one time was crowned by some public buiding—a temple or palace—rises to a height of about 85 feet. On the western slope of this pyramid is the hieroglyphic stairway, originally affording access from a square or plaza below to the temple above and a system of terraced courts beyond. At some time in the past, however, a landslide swept away the symmetry of two large faces of the pyramid and brought down the upper steps of the great staircase in an almost indistinguishable mass of debris which completely buried the lower stairs, so that when Mr. Gordon first visited Copan the whole plan of the stairway was entirely obliterated, and the pyramid itself was little more than an overgrown mound of earth and broken stones.

Four entire seasons were required to bring something like order out of this chaos. From 50 to 100 laborers were at one time constantly employed, and the fragments which were removed covered an acre of ground. Every important fragment was carefully molded, and the molds shipped to Cambridge in order that some day a restoration of the whole staircase may be made and set up in the Peabody museum. Only 15 of the 40 or 50 upper steps which went down in the landslide retained in any degree their identity or their relative positions, however.

Hedgehog Kills a Viper.

A resident at Versailles, M. Guignet, sends to Nature a vivid account of a duel he saw between a hedgehog and a viper. The two enemies knew very well at first sight who was who, and eyed each other as if they knew a moment's inattention would be fatal. The viper was the first to get tired of gazing and it began to glide away. Just then the hedgehog rushed for the viper's tail, and having nailed it fast with his teeth, it rolled itself up. The hedgehog was very careful, however, not to cut the tail off. The viper curled back, and delivered furious assaults on its aggressor, wrestling and rolling with the curled-up hedgehog all over the place. At length the snake, wounded in a hundred places, died. The hedgehog began its repast on the tail of its victim, and was careful not to eat the head.

Attentive Bible Reader.

From early youth Ambrose S. Ottey, of Cecil county, Md., has been an attentive reader of the Bible. He has read it from beginning to end 117 times, and informs us that it contains 1,189 chapters, 31,198 verses, 773,697 words, and 3,566,480 letters.

BANDMASTER HAD NERVE.

Allowed an Expert Swordsman to Cut a Small Silver Coin Off the Top of His Head.

How would you like to take a chance at having a cavalryman cut a ten-cent piece off the top of your head with a sword?

Handle V. Phasey, the English bandmaster, was willing, and had a letter from a cavalryman stationed at Winnipeg, Man., to show for it.

Sergt. Page was admitted to be the most expert swordsman in the cavalry barracks, and had often boasted that in the "one-two" sword exercise he could cut a coin off the head of a man's head without brushing a hair.

But until Mr. Phasey came along with Dan Godfrey's band he had not

DOING THE TELL ACT.

found a man who was willing to do the "William Tell act" to help him make good his asesrtion.

When Mr. Phasey came to the barracks and was told of the sergeant's boast, he immediately sent for the man and promised to provide the head and coin for the experiment. The entire company gathered to see the thing done, and preparations were made to take care of the bandmaster in case Page should clip off a slice of his head.

Sergt. Page bared his arm, placed Mr. Phasey in an erect position with a ten-cent piece on the very top of his head, stepped back about five feet, and began the "one-two" exercise.

"He slashed backward and forward in long sweeps with his heavy weapon," says Mr. Phasey, "each stroke coming closer, until the wind of the blade raised my hair each time. Finally he stepped a bit closer, and with a slanting downward stroke struck the coin cleanly and sent it spinning across the barracks.

"The sergeant said afterward that he wouldn't repeat it for £100. But I have a testimonial telling that I am the most foolhardy idiot that ever visited the cavalry barracks."

WOMAN FIGHTS SNAKE.

Kills Reptile in Cellar After an Exciting Experience Lasting Nearly a Whole Hour.

A woman fought with a snake in a dark cellar for nearly an hour in Philadelphia. The contest ended with the death of the reptile.

Mrs. George H. Smith, who lives at Jackson and Bridge streets, Frankfort, went into the cellar of her home to get some coal. She was just about to go upstairs when she heard a hissing sound, and, turning in the direction of the noise, saw two eyes gleam-

DEFENDED HERSELF NOBLY.

ing in a dark corner. The next instant a snake made for her.

Seizing a broom handle which lay by the stairs, the woman defended herself from the attack of the snake. At the same time she tried to strike the reptile with her club, but the snake was too quick for her.

Finally, after a struggle of nearly an hour, she drove the reptile into a corner and killed it with the club.

The reptile proved to be a water snake about three feet in length. How it got into the cellar is not known.

Never Heard Lord's Prayer.

If Hetty Williams, of Fort Scott, Kan., could have repeated the Lord's prayer she might have had one year less to serve in prison—but she couldn't. She confessed she never had even heard the prayer. She is a dashing and rather pretty young woman of the frontier who has been convicted of horse stealing. The evidence showed she was a professional. The court, moved by her youth, after having sentenced her to five years in the penitentiary, offered to reduce the term of four years if she would repeat the Lord's prayer as an indication that there was good ground in her heart in which to start a crop of reform. Hetty owned up frankly she didn't know a word of it. She will serve five years.

FIGHT FOR LIBERTY

Three Moonshiners Trapped by Internal Revenue Men.

The Story of a Typical Meeting of Officers of the Government and Illicit Distillers—Exciting Midnight Battle.

Standing out in the firelight, plain marks for the antagonists, Internal Revenue Agent R. A. Hancock and Special Deputy Jeff Cundiff fought three hidden moonshiners and killed one, says the Louisville Courier-Journal. The exciting midnight battle took place on Big Meeting creek, in Hordin county. Asa Humble, a young fellow just 21, fell because he wouldn't run. After the fight they found him with two empty chambers in his pistol and the weapon half-cocked. Maj. Hancock bears an ugly red welt on his face, where a bullet scraped the cheek.

Asa Humble was one of a gang that has been making "moonshine" in that vicinty for some time. A few weeks ago Maj. Hancock and Jeff Cundiff thought they had located the still. It was in a cave that opened out from the bottom of a sink-hole within a few yards of the county road. To enter the cave meant almost certain death, but Maj. Hancock and Cundiff determined to try.

They crept out one dark night and dropped down into the hole. Just the length of a man's leg down in the hole was a ladder that dropped away into darkness. Without a light and silently as possible, the two men climbed down the ladder into the unexplored cave, not knowing what might be awaiting them. Once in the cave, they used dark lanterns. It so happened that the moonshiners were not there, so the officers, after exploring the cave, noting the moonshiners' plans for defense and securing evidence to show who were members of the gang, crept away without disturbing anything. The

SAW THE MEN AT WORK.

moonshiners had hidden the worm and still too securely for the searchers to find them.

Nothing more was heard of the gang until Jeff Cundiff got information that the outfit was located on Big Meeting creek, four miles north of Big Clifty. Maj. Hancock left town Monday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock for Big Clifty. Jeff Cundiff met him with five possemen. The party left Big Clifty at 10:30 o'clock Monday night, going north. It was about midnight when they came into the neighborhood of the still.

Creeping as close as they could by taking advantage of the ground the officers from a distance of 25 feet watched the 'shiners at work. There were three of them, and they were just preparing to stop for the night. Hancock and Cundiff crept up to 15 feet, and then suddenly stepping out into the light wih their pistols drawn.

"Surrender in the name of the government!"

Two moonshiners jumped back into the shadow of the cliff, the third leaped sidewise and crouched behind the worm. And then three shots rang out together. A bullet seared Maj. Hancock's face, spinning him around.

Jeff Cundiff's pistol had already begun to work. As the old soldier straightened his hand went up and his 44-caliber Colt spoke out, with the deputy's gun. The two were standing straight up in the firelight, plain marks themselves, and with only the flashes of their antagonists' pistols to shoot at. For a minute it was like the sound of a corporal's squad firing at will, then the two moonshiners who had jumped back against the cliff broke away and ran down stream.

The boy crouching behind the worm only took more careful aim at the officers. In another instant the firing was over, the boy was dead.

The men who had run brushed past the guards on the lower path, taking a pot shot as they ran past, and escaped.

Maj. Hancock and Jeff Cundiff examined the young man who had fallen. He was dead, with a bullet hole through the lower part of his head. Both recognized him as Asa Humble, one of the men for whom they were searching. Next, while some of the posse laid him out as decently as they could others destroyed the still.

When the Kaiser Gets Mad.

Emperor William of Germany speaks six languages fluently, but when he is angry, and adorns his conversation with profane expletives, his terrified listeners think he is speaking in 36 languages all at once.

ATTENTION LA S

-Hair Restorer.-

All wno are dersirous of having a beautiful suit of hair, or if your hair is falling out, you should get a bottle of Hairoline, better known as the Renowned Hair Restorer Oriental Complexion Cre m ao cures all skin diseases and makes the skin like velvet. Price, 25c to 75c per bottle.

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J. H. DABNEY,
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Naturalism Among Amateurs.

The little daughter of a New York family, who is in school near Washington, wrote home describing some amateur theatricals the pupils had, and the letter contained the information that "Susie Jackson played the part of a peasant woman. She was very lifelike, for she wiped her lips with the tablecloth."

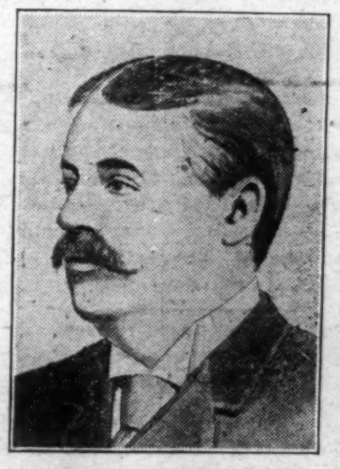
A LEADING QUESTION.

It Was Asked of Senator Wolcott Soon After He Had Landed in the Woolly West.

At the outset of his careed Senator Edward O. Walcott, of Colorado, established a law and real estate office in Georgetown. Being in partnership with a member of his family, a sign reading thus:

Ed. Wolcott & Bro.

was duly swung to the breezes. Business was bad, however, and "Ed" decided to move to a neighboring locality where silver had been found and where the general prospect was improving daily. So he bought a donkey,



HON. EDWARD O. WOLCOTT.
(Ex-United States Senator from the State of Colorado.)

and, packing his belongings on its back, started for his new field. He took with him the firm's sign, thinking that with a little fresh paint and some erasure it might be made to do duty all over again. When he reached his destination a group of miners gathered to welcome him. All eyes were fixed on the sign. For a moment no one spoke, and then one grizzled veteran drawled: "Say, young feller, which of you all is Ed?"

Catholics in Y. M. C. A.

There is a movement in the Roman Catholic church toward the general organization of associations similar to the Y. M. C. A. This is not altogether a new movement, for Catholics have had such associations for years, which have been social, athletic and fraternal, with occasional religious addresses. But, says Association Men, it will not be until the young men of that church shall be moved with the same spirit and enthusiasm for the spiritual welfare of young men that the organization will attain the measure of success and influence for good that its originators desire.

No Barber Shops in India.

There are no barber shops in India, but plenty of barbers. They visit their customers, and do their work at the homes of the latter. For daily service they receive from each patron about 75 cents a month. A single shave costs about one cent and a hair-cutting three cents.

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Butterflies in the Arctics.

Mountain climbers often find butterflies lying frozen on the snow, and so brittle that they break unless they are carefully handled. Such frozen butterflies, on being taken to a warmer temperature, revive and fly away. Six species of butterflies have been found within a few hundred miles of the north pole.

The Effects of Lightning.

Out of every three persons struck by lightning two recover.

The Bee.

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Criminal Records.

The establishment of a Juvenile Court in the District of Columbia may or it may not be a good thing. Has it ever occured to the citizens that babies are making criminal records? Has it occurred to the citizens that there was no need of such a Court in our grandfather days. A child of six years of age who does'nt know right from wrong is arrested and brought into Court charged with stealing. Admitting that the child is guilty, a conviction naturally follows: when the child has arrived to the age of manhood, and when he is asked whether he has ever been convicted of crime involving moral terpeitude he must answer yes. The offense may have happened when the child was just large enough to be brought into Court. This child has been convicted, he cannot sit as a juror after he arrives to the age that entitles one to sit as a juror. He is deprived of his citizenship. The law should be so amended that a child under the age of sixteen should not operate against him after he has reached the age of twenty one. On last Monday a child was tried in the Junevile Court, charged with having rode a wheel in front of his door without a light. The child was about 8 or 9 years old. The evidence showed that the boy was brought to the city from Heart's farm on account of the serious illness of his mother, that she was poor and unable to support herself.

The Judge said that he did not intend to fine the boy nor should he turn him over to the Board of Childrens Guardians. Before the last word was cold from the lips of the Court, the officer who made the arrest whispered to the judge that the boy had two dollars up. After a moments hesitation the Court said "you are fined one dollar."

Mr. Roosevelt's Speech.

President Roosevelt's speech at Arlington Decoration Day was all well enough as far as it went. But where is the consistancy of that speech. In one breath he appoints a lyncher to office and in the next breath he condemns lynching. The voters of the country though hardly understand Mr. Roosevelt's Arlington speech as he did his magazine article in which he charged negro soldiers with cowardice at San Juan Hill. Did the President mean what he said? If he did why did he appoint a lyncher to one of the best offices in in the South? The voter does not intend to be hoodwinked any longer. He is not to be the political cats paw for the politicians. The president wants something new but will he get it?

Imposition.

There is no other city in the United States that is more imposed upon than the District of Columbia. The people pay taxes on property that supports the government and yet they are not permitted to select a dog catcher or a flee killer or a slop gatherer. This is taxation without representation pure and simple. Would the citizens of South Carolina or Massachusetts permit such imposition? There is not a city in the South that wants all the citizens to vote let alone of having offices in which they have no voice or hand in selecting. There is no reason why that a representative orm of government should be selected. There should be an elective government established which would satisfy the people. There is too much imposition.

21 Years Old.

THE BEE enters into its 21st year to-day. It has witnessed the birth and demise of its enemies and the triumph of its friends. It has no favors to ask or apologies to offer. May all of its readers die of old age and leave property and money enough behind to settle up their subscriptions.

The Boers.

England is as glad as the Boers that an end has been put to the bloody war between them. Just what issue the democratic will spring now since there is no more war between the Dutch and the English, is a questiun to be seriously considered. The Boers showed pluck and demonstrated the fact that they could fight.

Another Scramble.

After the passage of the amendments to the District Code, reducing the number of the justices of the peace from ten to five, there will be a great scramble among the present incumbents. Many will be left.

Blackmailing.

The blackmailing scheme against Bishop Alexander Walters did'nt work. His accuser were found to be blackmailers and have been successfully landed in jail. The Bishop has the congratulation of The Bee.

There will certainly be a reduction of the justices of the peace.

Senator Hanna seems to be a popular favorite.

The negro commission will not become a law. Republicans are great ones for playing unc games.

If there is to be a Juvenile Court established the President ought to appoint such a man as ex-Justice Taylor or ex-Justice O'Donnell.

A Catalogue of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institution of Tuskegee, Ala., has been received at this office.

Apologies are in order and since the colored educator has been in the habit of apologizing the apology that he will make to Mr. Hanna will be in order.

Our esteemed contemporary was frightened out of his boots on last Monday morning. He herrieldly wrote a letter of apology to attorney Hornen and told him that he would do so no more. The gentleman will apologize in the days issue.

THE BEE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW,

What the latest news is.

If Dr. Bruce Evans is to succeed W. S Montgomery.

Will a male principal be appointed at the head of the High School.

The opinion of the people relative to the District Judgeship.

Will the President appoint a few negro republicans to office.

What has become of the leaders.

Loss Was Not Very Great.

Gold coins representing $75 were accidentally dropped in the stove by Mrs. Thomas James, of Alliance, O. The money belonged to her son Milton, who did not feel very pleasant when he discovered his mother's blunder. The melted gold was later found under the grate, and the Philadelphia mint sent him $70 for it.

Good News for Somebody.

A Detroit paper of a recent date contained this advertisement: "Notice—If ——, who is supposed to be in Chicago, will communicate with his friends at home, he will hear of something to his advantage. His wife is dead."

Strange Matrimonial Record.

Married five times and now complainant in two divoce suits pending in the same court is the peculiar matrimonial record of Mary Fields, of Lexington, Ky. The strange state of affairs was discovered by the woman's attorney, who brought suit for her against William Fields for abandonment and found that a similar charge was pending against Frederick Foster. The attorney is puzzled as to the proper proceedings, as a prosecution for bigamy may follow. The woman is but 32 years old.

Where Goats Are Docile.

The goats of Naples go upstairs into tenement houses to be milked, sometimes to the sixth or seventh stories.

THOUGHTLESS GENIUS.

Peculiar Predicament of a Bright Youngster Who Essayed to Do the Parachute Act.

Genius is certainly worth cultivating, and we cannot but feel a degree of admiration for the boy who tries to do something bright, even if he fails. Sometimes such an one is so carried away by a certain project that he forgets all about being cautious, and as a result turns on himself the laughter of those whom he had expected to astonish. The Little Chronicle tells of an incident of this kind. A ten-year-old boy of Bellwood, Ill., had recently seen a man drop from a balloon with the aid of a parachute, and this gave his an idea. Accordingly he invited

TOOK A FIFTEEN-FOOT DROP.

some of his trusted friends to meet him at a certain tall tree at three p. m.

When they arrived he climbed to a high limb and jumped off, holding two open umbrellas in his hands. He expected to come down easy, like the parachute man, but the umbrellas turned wrong side out, and he struck the ground so hard that it took the boys several minutes to bring him to, although the branches through which he tumbled broke his fall. The doctor said he would have to stay in bed a week.

Jimmie had already had some experience in this line. Not long ago he rigged up a "shoot the chutes," and was gleefully scooting down the greased track in a soap box, when the box caught on a nail head, and he traveled about 15 feet through the air, resulting in a sprained ankle.

TIED WRONG STRING.

How a Modest New York Lady Attached an Irate Gentleman to Her Own Footgear.

A handsomely dressed lady, riding recently in a crowded Amsterdam avenue car, in New York, was fortunate enough to have a seat, but when nearing her destination she noticed that the lacing of her Oxford tie was unfastened. It was the work of a moment, but a very warm and trying moment, to stoop down and knot it securely. When this was accomplished, her hat and veil readjusted, and her gloves once more carefully put on, it was time to signal the conductor. This she did, and after two vain attempts to rise, looked around indignantly, to find the cause of her retarded movements. She came face to face with a very irate gentleman, who had been

TIED TO HIS DEMURE NEIGHBOR.

sitting next to her, says the New York Times.

"Madame—madame, where are you trying to take me?" he demanded.

"I—you!" she stammered.

"Yes—look there!" He pointed to the floor, and in an instant she had grasped the situation. By mistake in groping she had found the lacing of his shoe, which she had taken for the other end of her own, and had fastened so carefully together that it took the gentleman quite five minutes to effect a release, under the amused glances of the other occupants of the car, which had traversed twice that number of blocks before the lady was ready to give another signal.

He Reduced the Surplus.

A $900 bank teller of New York city had expensive habits which his salary could not pay for. With covetous eyes he glanced daily at the bank's $100,000 surplus, and one day he and a quarter of the surplus disappeared. It would have been cheaper for the directors to have paid him a more generous salary.

Man with a Long Beard.

A wonderful beard is worn by Jean Conlon, of Montlucon, France. It is ten feet, ten and one-half inches in length, and nearly five feet of it, when he stands erect, rests on the floor. The ends of his mustache hang below his waist.

SEISMIC DISASTERS.

They Have Been More Frequent Than Is Usually Supposed.

Historic Earthquakes That Have Buried Cities and Destroyed Thousands of Lives and Property of Vast Value.

Among the manifold disasters which are constantly overtaking the human family there is none so full of awe and terror as the earthquake. From the beginning of history—and long before it—the habitations of men have been leveled or buried underground by earthquake shocks and volcanic eruptions, and the numbers of human beings killed in this way passes comprehension. In 75 years—that is, from 1783 to 1857—the kingdom of Naples lost 111,000 inhabitants by earthquakes. This is at the rate of more than 1,500 per year out of a population of 6,000,000.

The most disastrous earthquake of recent history was the great Lisbon shock on November 1, 1755. In less than eight minutes almost all the houses of Lisbon were overturned, 50,000 of the inhabitants were killed and whole streets were buried. The cities of Coimbra, Oporto, Braga and St. Ubes were destroyed. Malaga, in Spain, was largely reduced to ruins. One-half of Fez, in Morocco, was destroyed and 12,000 Arabs killed.

Following is a list of the principal earthquakes of history:

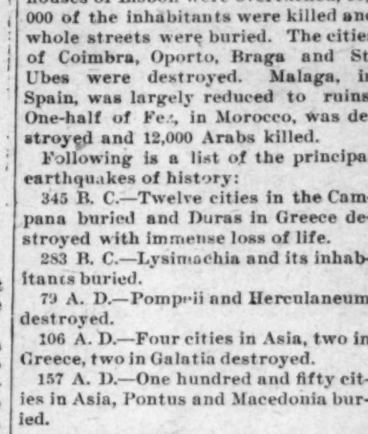
345 B. C.—Twelve cities in the Campana buried and Duras in Greece destroyed with immense loss of life.

283 B. C.—Lysimachia and its inhabitants buried.

79 A. D.—Pompeii and Herculaneum destroyed.

106 A. D.—Four cities in Asia, two in Greece, two in Galatia destroyed.

157 A. D.—One hundred and fifty cities in Asia, Pontus and Macedonia buried.



MAP OF LESSER ANTILLES.
(Showing Location of Islands Visited by Seismic Disasters.)

557 A. D.—Constantinople partly destroyed—thousands perished.

742 A. D.—Five hundred cities in Asia, Syria and Palestine overturned—immense loss of life.

936 A. D.—Constantinople again destroyed. All Greece shaken.

1137 A. D.—Cantania, Sicily, destroyed; 15,000 lives lost.

1158 A. D.—In Syria, 20,000 lives lost.

1268 A. D.—In Silesia, 60,000 perished.

1318 A. D.—In England—greatest known there.

1456, December 5—Forty thousand perish at Naples.

1531, February 26—Lisbon, 1,500 houses destroyed and 30,000 persons killed; several neighboring towns swallowed up in sea.

1580, April 6—St. Paul's, London, partly destroyed.

1596 Japan cities destroyed and thousands perished.

1626, July 30—At Naples, 30 towns destroyed, 70,000 lives lost.

1667, April 6—At Schamaki, 80,000 die.

1692, June 7—At Jamaica, 3,000 killed.

1693, September—In Sicily, 100,000 lives lost.

1703—Jedod, Japan, 200,000 dead.

1706—Abruzzi, Italy, 15,000 perished.

1716, May—Algiers, 12,000 lost.

1731, November 30—One hundred thousand people buried at Peking.

1732—Naples, 1,940 lives lost.

1746, October 28—Lima, Peru and Callao destroyed; 18,000 persons buried.

1751, November 21—San Domingo overwhelmed. Immense loss of life.

1754, September—Cairo, loss of 40,000 lives.

1745, June 7—Kaschan, Persia, overturned, 40,000 people killed.

1755, November 1—Great Lisbon shock; 50,000 people killed at Lisbon, 12,000 Arabs in Morocco buried, 2,000 houses in the Grecian archipelago overturned.

1759, October 30—Baalbec, Syria, destroyed; 20,000 persons killed.

1773, June 7—Santiago, Guatemala and its inhabitants swallowed up.

1783, February 4—Towns in Italy and Sicily destroyed, thousands perish.

1874, July 23—Ezinghian, near Erzeroum, destroyed; 5,000 killed.

1788, October 2—St. Lucia, near Martinique; 900 killed.

1797, February 4—Panama, 40,000 people buried suddenly.

1800-1842—Great shocks felt, with awful loss of life in Constantinople, Holland, Naples, the Azores, the Mississippi valley, Caracas, India, Genoa, Aleppo, Chili, Spain, China, Martinique and Guadeloupe.

1868, August 13—Cities in Ecuador destroyed; 25,000 killed and property loss $300,000,000.

1883, August 13—Island of Ischia almost destroyed; 2,000 lives lost.

1883, October 20—Krakatoa eruption in Java and Sumatra; 100,000 lives lost.

1884, April 22—Earthquake general throughout England.

1886, August 31—Charleston, S. C., 41 lives lost; $5,000,000 property destroyed.

TRIP AROUND WORLD.

Two German Travelers Have Started Upon It in a Specially Constructed Automobile.

Two adventurous Germans, Max Cudell and Dr. Lehwess, started from London in a specially constructed automobile on April 23 on a trip around the world, which has a double purpose. The two travelers have undertaken the journey not only for the purpose of gratifying their ambition as sportsmen, but also with a view to collecting valuable material regarding the agricultural and commercial conditions and possibilities of the countries which they shall traverse during their ride.

The automobile in which they are traveling and which bears the proud

THE ASSE-PARTOUT.
(Automobile Built Especially for a Globe-Circling Trip.)

name of "Assepartout," is a gigantic vehicle built in Paris after designs furnished by Mr. Cudell. It has a box-shaped front part, containing a 25-horse-power benzine motor. The motor has four cylinders of the Daimler pattern, which are arranged to act alternately. The reservoirs, large enough to hold 120 gallons of benzine, are stowed away on both sides of the vehicle, underneath the seats. Mr. Cudell expects that the amount of fuel will be sufficient to enable them to travel 620 miles without refilling the reservoirs. The large wheels are supplied with pneumatic tires, and every detail of the running gear is of the best material and made with special care, so as to insure the comfort and safety of the travelers.

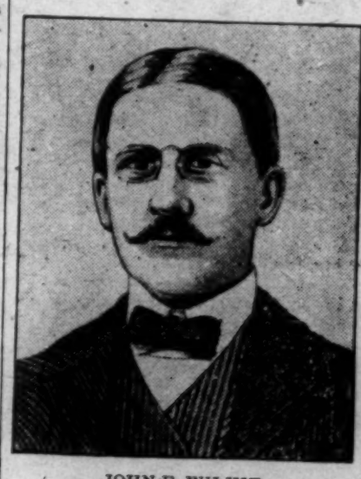
The coupe or cabin of the automobile, which contains the living and sleeping room of the travelers, is arranged with remarkable ingenuity. The comfortably upholstered seats, running lengthways along the side of the coupe, are so constructed that they can easily be transformed into sleeping berths at night.

The route which the travelers have chosen leads them from London to Havre, and from there via Paris, Berlin, Warsaw, Moscow, Kasan, Djeljobinsk, Omsk, Tomsk, Krasnojarsk, Irkutsk, Kiachta, Urga, and Peking to Tientsin. There they will embark and continue their trip on board of ship, via Kuechow, Shanghai, and Hong-Kong to Yokahoma, Hawaii, and San Francisco. The route through the American continent has not yet been definitely settled.

SECRET SERVICE CHIEF.

John E. Wilkie Has Developed from a Newspaper Man Into a Real Sherlock Holmes.

John E. Wilkie, chief of the United States secret service bureau, was a newspaper man before he was a detective. He is a son of the late distinguished journalist, Frank Wilkie, whose articles in the Chicago Times when Wilbur F. Story was alive were largely instrumental in the success of that publication. John Wilkie followed in the profession of his father. He was city editor of the Chicago Tribune. He managed Low's exchange in London. Then Secretary Gage made him chief of the secret service. Since, in war he has broken up a spy system, and in peace he has run many counterfeiters to earth, besides furnishing guards for high officials of the government and escorting the brother of the kaiser on his tour in this country.



JOHN E. WILKIE.
(Chief of the Secret Service of the United States.)

He it was who laid the plans so well for the recent capture of Col. Gaynor and Capt. Greene at Quebec and the spiriting of them away to Montreal.

It Pays to Be Courteous.

Llewellyn Mason, a conductor on the Chicago & Alton railroad, received a bequest of $1,000 from W. A. Tyler, a Bloomington millionaire, who recently died. The bequest was a testimonial to the conductor's courteous treatment of the testator while traveling on the road named.

Paper Clothing in Japan.

Most of the poor people of Japan wear clothing made of paper. Wages are very low in that country, and cloth garments are a luxury.

BOTH FOUGHT WELL.

Fisherman's Fierce Midnight Battle with a Lobster.

For a Time It Looked as If the Monster Crustacean Would Win, But at the Last the Man's Strategy Prevailed.

A midnight battle with a giant lobster, armed with powerful claws and worked up to good fighting trim, was fought by Charles McVane, fisherman and resident of Long Island, four miles from Portland, Me., in Casco bay.

Mr. McVane had been fishing all day with indifferent success and had decided to pull up and start for shore, so he loosened the sail of his 16-foot dory, and, with a freshening breeze from the eastward behind him, came bowling in from the cod ledges. As he neared Ram island, which is a barren strip of land with bold, rocky shores and entirely devoid of trees, he spied a large flock of sea duck huddled together in one of the tiny coves that run up into the shores of the island. McVane is an enthusiastic sportsman as well as fisherman, and the sight of the ducks had aroused his sporting instincts and made him forget the cheerful fireplace of his own cottage. So ardent did this duck hunter become in the pursuit of his game that he was surrounded by the chilly gloom of an April night almost before he knew it. The wind, too, was becoming decidedly more boisterous.

McVane is a man of action. With a sweeping glance at sea and sky, and not even stopping to pick up the last duck he had shot, he turned his boat's bow toward the island and beached it well up on a strip of sand on the lee shore, but despite all his precautions and his past experiences the fisherman made one bad mistake. He neglected to pull his dory out of the reach of the highest tides.

McVane had been asleep, as he judges, some three or four hours,

GETTING THE SAFE GRIP.

when he was suddenly awakened by an icy cold stream of water trickling under him and running up his trousers legs. Scarcely had he regained his senses when this forerunner of the deluge was followed by a mighty onrush of water that took him, his boat, and everything else in its way, pounding up the beach. Such was the force of the wave that a heavy piece of driftwood was hurled against McVane's head with sufficient force to render him unconscious for a few seconds.

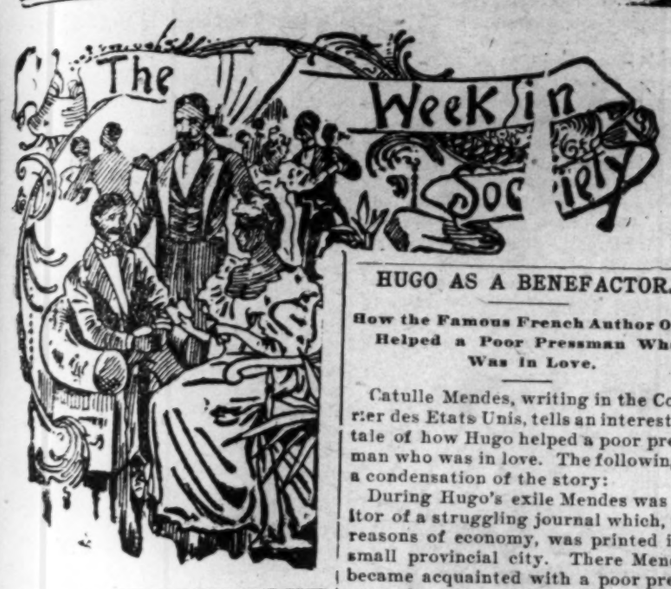
When he recovered he was lying high and dry on the beach, but he had a horrible choking sensation, and his neck and throat felt as though clasped in a vice. Clutching with his hand he grasped the hard, cold shell of a monster lobster. He seized the claw that gripped his throat and tried to break its hold, but the sturdy fisherman had been weakened by the blow on the head and the immersion in the icy water. The giant crustacean clung with all the tenacity of its nature and the strength its unusual size gave it.

McVaine rolled over on to his stomach and pinned the lobster under him; then he tried once more to force the cruel jaws apart, but, though he moved them slightly, he was yet too weak to do anything more. For fully five minutes the fisherman and the lobster struggled, one to release himself, the other to maintain its hold.

Perhaps the weight of the man's body was too much for the lobster or perhaps he repented of his midnight assault for it suddenly relaxed its strangling grip and in a second McVane had released himself and seized the lobster just back of the head and the base of the claws, the safe grip a fisherman knows so well. The exhausted Long Islander managed to carry the huge crustacean to high ground and fortunately found a deep, smooth hollow in the ledge, the slimy sides of which afforded no hold for the prisoner's claws and thus kept it safely until daybreak. McVane then whittled out wooden plugs, which he drove in the joint of the big claws, shutting their jaws and rendering them powerless.

He found his dory beached high and dry, and as soon as he had washed it out and dragged it to the water started for home with his prize.

McVane took the lobster to Portland and turned it over to Taxidermist John A. Lord, who has just finished mounting it. This monster measures four feet one and one-half inches from the tip end of its tail to the tip of the longest claw and it weighed 27¼ pounds.



Mr. Albert Adams of C steet S. W., left Monday night for Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mrs. Edith Myers, of 3 steet, S. W., who has been ill for several months, is improving slowly.

Messrs. Wm. Baltimore, W. A. Joiner, Wm. Wells and Wright, spent several days in Baltimore last week.

Miss Anna Taylor of L street, N. W., leaves next week for N. J. where she will remain all summer.

Paymaster John R. Lynch was in the city this week. He is stationed in Missouri now. The Major looks well.

Miss Ella Turner left the city on last Sunday morning for Providence R. I. She will return in September.

Mr. S. I. Smith of Hampton, Va., was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Lee, 1213 F street northwest last week.

Miss Hattie Hamer leaves next week for Philadelphia, Pa., where she will be the guest of her sister, Mrs. Joseph Hamer.

Mrs. Florence Q. Parker, of St. Paul, Minn., who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Quann, for the past three months, has returned home.

Invitations are out announcing the marriage of Miss Horton to Mr. H. Augustus Honesty, Wednesday evening, June 18, 1902, at Chantilly, Va.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gray have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter Miss Rebecca to Mr. Augustus W. Gray Wednesday evening June 11th, 1135 6th street n, e.

The Sabbath School and Teachers of the Third Baptist Church through attorney Perri W. Frisby, presented Rev. James W Lee. pastor of the said church, and wife with two silver engraved napkin rings.

Mr. S. T. Smith of Hampton, Va., was in the city for a few days this week. Mr. Smith was on his way to New York and Boston where he will remain for a few days. on business.

FEE WAS TOO HIGH.

Young Kentucky Mountaineer Liked the Girl Well Enough, But Not Two Dollars' Worth.

Magistrate Ed Meglemary's office was the scene of the death of a country romance, the other afternoon, says the Louisville Courier-Journal. A tall, gaunt countryman and a blushing girl entered the magistrate's office about three o'clock. Both were bashful and the magistrate guessed their mission at the first glance. The couple sat down near the stove. The man's trousers reached half way to his boot tops and the boots were shined for the occasion. The girl wore a new dress made of blue gingham. For a long time there was silence The magistrate did not look up, and it was several minutes before the countryman spoke.

"Squire, we wants to git married," he finally blurted out. The girl giggled.

"I guessed as much," answered the magistrate. "Do you want the ceremony performed at once?"

"Well, squire, that depends. How much is it going to cost?"

The magistrate said the price was $2 and that he did no cut-rate business.

The countryman rubbed his chin, and said nothing. Finally he turned to the girl.

"What do you think of it?" he queried.

The girl's anger had been steadily rising.

"Why pay it, of course," she said; "ain't I worth it?"

"Not to me," was the countryman's answer, and again his hand sought his chin and he stood looking at the girl.

"Well, there is them that thinks I'm worth that much," she said, and there was not a sign of a quiver about her lip.

A minute later she left the magistrate's office.

"I certainly would have liked to marry her," said the countryman to the magistrate. "'Cause she's got spunk," and the countryman left.

He Obeeted.

"No, suh, Mistuh Doctahman," obJected the gentleman of color; "no, suh, doan' yo' go ahead en vacsumate dat ol' 'ooman er mine. Doan' yo' do hit. Des plunk dat ar stuff in my bofe arms, but doan' fix huh so she gwine hab er so'e arm, en cain' ten' ter de white folks' washin'; case ef yo' do, I'se 'pintedly got ter go ter wuk."—Baltimore American.

How She Does It.

"How do you braid your hair so nicely?" queried a gentleman who was visiting a lady friend.

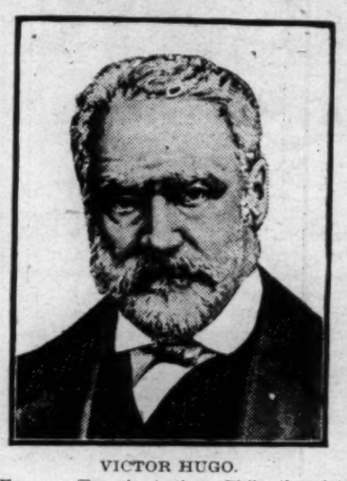
"Oh!" broke in her little sister, "she takes it off and ties the knot to the gas-chandelier, and fusses over it two hours every morning."—Tit-Bits.

HUGO AS A BENEFACTOR.

How the Famous French Author Once Helped a Poor Pressman Who Was In Love.

Catulle Mendes, writing in the Courrier des Etats Unis, tells an interesting tale of how Hugo helped a poor pressman who was in love. The following is a condensation of the story:

During Hugo's exile Mendes was editor of a struggling journal which, for reasons of economy, was printed in a small provincial city. There Mendes became acquainted with a poor pressman who was well educated, and intelligent and a very entertaining companion. Usually he was very cheerful and light-hearted, but on one occasion



VICTOR HUGO.
(Famous French Author, Philanthropist and Patriot.)

was so morose that Mendes questioned him until he confessed the reason.

He was in love with his employer's daughter and she with him. The master printer had risen from the case himself, and his present fortune and social position did not warrant expectation of a rich son-in-law, so that the young printer had been confident and serene until, having decided that there was no use in waiting longer, he had recently asked for the young woman's hand.

Then he had a painful surprise. The girl's father was financially embarrassed, it appeared, and a penniless son-in-law was not to be thought of. The favored suitor must have six thousand francs, at least. So the poor fellow was in despair and talked about drowning himself. Mendes himself was pretty hard up in those days. He advised the disconsolate lover to appeal to Victor Hugo for assistance. The young printer naturally objected that Hugo had beggars on his hands and would not be likely to do anything for a total stranger. But Mendes insisted and the printer complied.

On Mendes next visit, two weeks later, the young man met him at the station and showed him 3,000 francs in bank notes which Hugo had sent him with these words:

"I am not rich just now. Please excuse me. Here are 3,000 francs."

The printer said that he would marry his Clementine next month. Although her father had demanded twice the sum he could not refuse when he learned of Victor Hugo's part in the affair.

So they were married. How long or how happily they lived together Mr. Mendes neglects to state.

Emigration from Ireland.

Emigration from Ireland has decreased. Last year there were 39,870 Irish emigrants, a decrease of 7,237 as compared with 1900. Of the total 21,527 were females, and over 80 per cent. went to the United States.

WILLIE FOUND A WAY.

How He Proved to His Ma That Earning Pennies Was a Simple Thing After All.

The way to succeed in business is to find out for what one is fitted. The Boston Transcript tells of a small boy whose niche in the world's work was waiting for him.

He got into the habit of teasing his mother for pennies, until at last she said: "Now, Willie, I don't like to give you pennies; if you want money you should go to work and earn it."

The boy remained thoughful for some time. Then, within a few days, the mother perceived that Willie had plenty of pennies.

She wondered a bit where he got them, but did not question him; but one summer day she noticed that some sort of a hullabaloo was going on in the back yard.

Looking out, she saw Willie surrounded by a mob of boys.

She went down into the yard to see what was going on, and, as she passed out, she saw stuck upon the back wall of the house this notice, quite neatly "printed" out with a pencil:

WILL JONES WILL EAT

1 small green worm for	1 cent.
1 large green worm for	2 cents.
1 small fuzzy worm for	3 cents.
1 large fuzzy worm for	5 cents.
1 small green toad for	25 cents.

Champion Pancake Eater.

Morris Flynn, of Harmondyke, N. Y., is the champion pancake eater. For a wager he recently ate 97 buckwheat cakes. There were about 25 contestants, but most of them had dropped out after eating 30 or 40 cakes. The three who came closest to the champion ate respectively 95, 91 and 59.

FATE SEEMED CRUEL

But It Laid the Foundation of Permanent Happiness.

Young Countess Thanked Heaven When Her Handsome Lover Was Stricken Blind by the Discharge of a Musket.

Here, for once, a charming girl thanked Heaven that the man she loved had been stricken blind.

This affecting story is told by Count de la Garde-Chambonas in his book, "Anecdotal Recollections of the Congress of Vienna." It is apropos of "a young man whose eyes were covered with a black bandage, and who was guided through the crowd by a young lady whose face was hidden by a thick veil."

The young man was Count Theodore Hadrick, who, being engaged to marry Constance, the lovely daughter of Count Amady, went to join the Hungarian army at Pesth at the head of his vassals:

"Theodore, in virtue of several signal actions, deserved the cross conferred upon him by the chapter of the Order of Maria Theresa, a distinction considered one of the foremost in the annals of chivalry. But while the young man supped full with glory, Constance had been carried to the brink of the grave by a cruel illness. Stricken down by an attack of most virulent smallpox, she hovered for a long time between life and death. The doctors, while saving her, could not prevent the face which had been one of the most beautiful from becoming almost hideous. She was only allowed to look at herself when she was on the high road to recovery.

"The sight, as you may imagine, filled her with despair, and, convinced that Theodore could no longer love her under such conditions, she ardently prayed for death. In vain her father and Comte Hadick tried to reassure her. Haunted by the horrible dread of being no longer worthy of her betrothed, she refused to be comforted, and the young girl was simply dying of despair, there being not the fainest hope felt.

"Nevertheless, one morning when she was nestling in the arms of her father, who bade her live at least for him, the servant, who had accompanied Theodore to the war suddenly rushed into the apartment, announcing the immediate coming of his master, whose voice, a moment afterward, was heard outside.

"'Constance, Constance, where art thou?'

"At that voice, so dear to her, the young girl, lacking the courage to fly, covered her face with her handkerchief and her hands.

"'Do not come near me, Theodore; I have lost my beauty. I have no longer anything to offer thee but my heart.'

"'What do I hear? But look at me, Constance!'

"'No, no! Thou wouldst only recoil at seeing me.'

"'What does it matter, if thy love is the same, Constance? Constance, I can no longer see thee.'

"She raises her eyes and looks. Theodore was blind. The charge of a musket had deprived him of his sight.

"'God be praised!' exclaimed Constance, falling on her knees. 'Theodore, we shall be united, for thou canst still love me. I shall be thy guide; yes, I shall be to thee as I was in the first moments of our love, and thou shalt be able to love me still.'

"Shortly after that they were married. Never was there a couple so deserving of happiness more really happy than they. The countess takes her husband everywhere, never leaving his side for a moment."

UNCLE HORNER'S GAME.

It Was Romantic and All That Sort of Thing Until He Was Arrested for Perjury.

To swear that a girl is "over 18," when she is merely standing on the figures "18" cut in the soles of her shoes, is to swear falsely, according to a decision in the courts of Washington.

It was this sort of legal rebus that secured the happy marriage of two young people of Colfax, Wash., against the wish of the young woman's stern parent and the conviction of a mutual friend who, in his kindness of heart, failed to realize the difference between a technical loophole and a legal quibble.

George E. Horner, a prosperous farmer, who lives near Viola, Idaho, is the victim of his own sense of humor and his ignorance of the stern literalness of juries.

Horner's little joke was not a failure so far as the lover's are concerned. J N. Keeney and Miss Mary Spray are as happy a young couple as you will find anywhere, though the bride's father is still angry over the trick that was played on him.

Miss Mary is not yet 18, but she loved young Keeney and was determined to marry him. The refusal of her father's consent stood like a wall in the way until Horner, who is a relative of Keeney's, took the matter in hand.

"Leave it to me, I will fix it," he said. And he did. By making an affidavit before the county auditor that Miss Spray was "over 18," based upon the fact that he had cut the figures "18" in the soles of her shoes, he secured a license for her to marry Keeney, and the ceremony was performed.

When Papa Spray heard of the marriage he was in a fine rage and at once had Horner arrested for perjury. When the case came up for trial Horner admitted that he knew Miss Spray was not of age, but put in the defense that he was not liable because he had told the literal truth in his affidavit.

The novelty of the defense nearly paralyzed the judge, but the jury failed to give legal appreciation of the humor and convicted Horner of perjury on the first ballot, to the satisfaction of Papa Spray and the distress of the young couple.

Horner says he will appeal.

THE OLYMPIAN GAMES.

President Roosevelt Will Attend the Opening of the International Meet in 1904.

President Roosevelt will attend the opening of the Olympian games in Chicago during September and October of 1904. He made the promise the other day to Messrs. Henry J. Furber, Jr., president, and Benjamin J. Rosenthal, chairman of the committee on finance of the games.

Mr. Roosevelt indicated a disposition to do all in his power to further the efforts of the Olympian association. He entered enthusiastically into the pirit of the proposed exhibitions and liscussed them for an hour with the committeemen.

Particular attention was paid to the military exercises, which are to have a prominent part in the games.

Dresses Up for Elections.

"Uncle" David Huggins, of Abilene, Kan., has owned a silk hat for 37 years, which he wears only on election day, when he dresses up in a long Prince Albert coat and other good clothes and makes the business of voting quite a ceremony. "Uncle" David is 80 years old, and he has voted the republican ticket ever since there was a republican party. His annual appearance in the plug hat has grown to be quite an event in Abilene, and on account of it there are people in Abilene who regret the change to biennial elections.

Danger from Lightning.

Lightning statistics in the United States last year showed that nine-sixteenths of the persons struck recovered. Less than one-fourth were struck in open ground.

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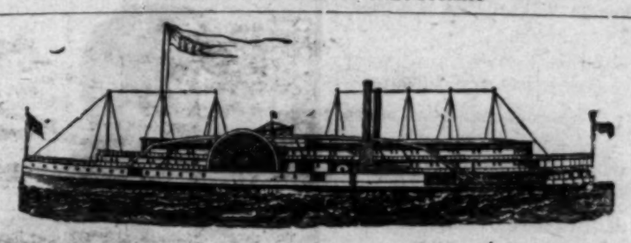

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WASHINGTON'S GREAT PLEASURE RESORT.

(Located On GLEN ECHO R. R. Md.)

Now Open for the Sesson, and

it is hoped that every person will pay one visit to the Park this season, as there have been many improvements made for your enjoyment. All Churches Social Clubs and Associations are invited, to spend their outing this summer at Watson's Park, Special Cars can be chartered direct for the Park, and ordered back when wanted, for every day service

Take Tenallytown or Chevy Chase CARS

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For Further Information Apply to

A. D. WASON, 2025 L ST. N. W

They Say.

Booker T. Washington is a passing show.

He will demonstrate his power when he begins to elect delegates.

What has become of the negro leader?

The W. Calvin Chase Republican Club will be 1,000 strong.

Col. M. M. Parker will be the next national committeeman.

He is the choice of the republican party of this city.

Carson will be Raybun's running mate so Carson says.

THE BEE is the people's paper.

The democratic party is getting itself together.

Don't be disturbed in mind when you are right.

Senator Fairbanks is the dark horse for the presidency.

What has become of the wire pullers?

The man who cannot originate a thought has an empty rain.

This is a world of deception.

Be what you are and don't change yourself to a false face.

It is a bad policy to ape after other people.

An honest man will condecend to do honest acts.

Ex-Recorder Cheatham is sawing wood.

This is a time for the so called leaders to act.

Do as you think best and nothing more.

Speak kindly of your friends and watch your enemies.

Whatever you do, do it with a will

Don't imagine that you are a leader because you hold an office.

Leaders are born and not made.

Speak the truth always and then you will have no fear.

Nothing succeeds like success.

A good friend is a jewel.

Deception may always be found in a treacherous heart.

If the justices are cut down to four there will be some howling.

The man who thought he was the whole thing will have to get a move on himself.

Do your duty towards your friends.

Never wait to be asked when you see your friends in distress.

Nothing is so beautiful as the attention of an honest friend.

Some people don't know when they have a good friend.

A friend is hard to find and when you find one honest and true never allow him to get away from you.

New favors will change the disposition of some people.

New favors soon change and then we begin to look for those who have been kind and true.

Don't be alarmed when you should hear a noise.

The democratic party should concentrate on something.

The committee that went South to look after the negroes is wiser it is hoped than it was before.

Read the BEE if you want the news.

Why should an outside Judge be appointed.

The District is the dumping ground for politicians.

The people pay taxes and they should hold the offices.

The people are dissatisfied and don't you forget it.

Just why an outside man should be appointed THE BEE is unable to state.

The greatest imposition practiced upon the people is the appointment of an outsider to the Judgeship.

The Police Court Judges ought to be satisfied.

Colored attorneys will not unite.

There is a division among them.

The democratic party will have an issue in 1904.

The people should demand the protection of suorage.

Read The Bee if you want a people's defender and a true Colored American.

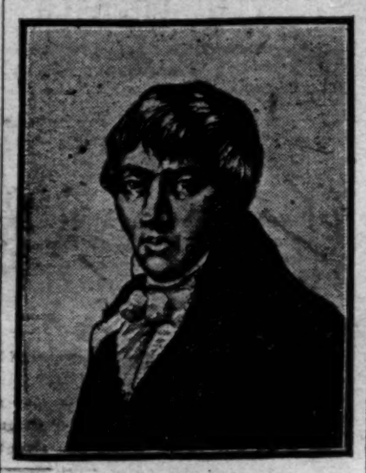
This is a world in which there is a great deal of dissatifaction.

SAVED THEIR NAMES.

Inventors Who Have Been Made Immortal by Their Labors in a Variety of Fields.

While the word "macadamize" was rapidly establishing its position in the English language, no less an authority than Jeremy Bentham gave it a helping hand on its way by declarnig that "the success of Mr. McAdam's system justified the perpetuation of his name in popular speech."

This is, perhaps, the most perfect example of all of a spontaneous popular impulse whereby an inventor, who had benefited mankind, was embalmed, so to say, in his own invention, and his



JOHN L. MACADAM.
(His Name Will Always Be Associated with Road-Making.)

name, connected indissolubly with it, was handed down to future ages with a certainty that it would endure as long at least as the language continued to exist.

But, curiously enough, at almost the same time when the great roadmaker was achieving immortality, another inventor, with a no less obviously Scotch name, was treading the same path to linguistic fame.

The labors in the field of chemistry which enabled Macintosh to perfect and patent a new sort of clothing—and that in a time when traveling by stage coaches rendered it particularly welcome—were almost as prolonged as those which qualified his fellow-countryman in a long life to solve the problem of constructing a durable roadway for wheeled traffic.

A third notable specimen of the conversion of a name into a vernacular word may be taken from France, where Dr. Guillotin found himself effecually, though not perhaps very agreably, immortalized in connection with the lethal implement which still bears his name. The popular belief that he perished by the machine which he had introduced appears to be erroneous.

HERBERT G. SQUIERS.

He Will Be the First Minister of the United States to the New Cuban Republic.

Herbert Goldsmith Squiers, who was selected by the president as the first United States minister to Cuba, though a Canadian by birth, has spent nearly all his life in the service of the United States. He was appointed a lieutenant in the army from Minnesota in 1877, but disliked his assignment to the infantry, because there was no Indian fighting in it, and exchanged into the cavalry. Here he was again disappointed. Instead of joining his regiment, he was sent to the cavalry school

HERBERT G. SQUIERS.
(He Will Be the First United States Minister to Cuba.)

at Fort Monroe, Kan. While there he eloped with and married the daughter of W. G. Fargo, pioneer in the express business. On the death of his wife a few years later he resigned from the army, and shortly afterward entered the diplomatic service as third secretary of legation at London. He also served in Berlin and St. Petersburg, and was then sent to Peking, where his military knowledge and sound judgment proved of great value during the siege of the legations.

This Dog Chews Tobacco.

"Old Peter Jenkins, of our town, has the only tobacco-chewing dog I ever heard of," says a Bristol (Pa.) man in the Philadelphia Record. "The dog is now over ten years old, and, so far as anybody knows, he has been a slave to the habit ever since he was a puppy. Peter himself says he doesn't remember how the pup acquired the taste; maybe he was born with it. At any rate, Peter never takes a chew without offering one to the dog if he is around, and the dog never refuses. If Peter should happen to forget he would soon be forcibly reminded of his oversight. It is a curious thing to see the dog lying with his head in his paws, working his jaws over a juicy quid. He swallows it, too, and it never seems to make him sick."

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GERTH

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Most Popular

or a mere song. See to it that ou buy from reliable manufacturers that have gained a eputation by honest and square ealing you will then get a ewing Machine that is noted e world over for its durability. You want the one that easiest to manage and is

Light Running

There is none in the world that can equal in mechanical construction, durability of working parts, fineness of finish, beauty in appearance, or has as many improvements as the

NEW HOME

has Automatic Tension, Double Feed, alike both sides of needle (patented), the other has New Stand (patented), driving wheel hinged adjustable centers, thus reducing friction to a minimum.

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Improved Truss.

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All uncomfortable and injurious steel spring pressure is avoided.
The pad is held in place by woven bands, which retain an equal pressure in all positions of the body.
It can be worn in bed, a great desideratum to the youug as tending to a perfect cure.
It is the only suitable truss for children and females.
The proper amount of pressure can be brought to bear and maintained in any position without pinching or harm to the wearer.
It will cure hernia if placed on the patient sufficiently early.
Excepting umbilical, it is the best truss ever offered for all kinds of hernia.
It is so perfect and comfortable in its adjustment that the patient in a short time forgets he is wearing it. (See the certificate of Mr. Daniel Johnson.)
Sent postage paid to any address on receipt of price; $3 for single and $4 for double truss
In ordering, give location of hernia, right or left side and measurement. Satisfaction given or money refunded when the truss is returned in good order. Address:

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CENTER MARKET.

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Hams, Bacon, Lard,

DRIED AND CHIPPED BEEF,

COOKED HAMS, TONGUES

BRANCHES:

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Residence, 122 M St., N. W.

DIVORCE IN MISSOURI.

He Fiddled and She Danced, and the Judge Was in Sympathy with the Musician.

About 40 Bohemians of both sexes came up from Lingo mining camp to Macon, Mo., as witnesses in a case wherein one of their number sought a separation from another. Frank Striver, a man of 26, wanted a divorce from his wife Maggie, a good-looking woman of 20, because, he claims, she flirted with other men, refused to cook for him and called him bad names.

When the case was called all Bohemia was in the court-room, attired in its best Sunday clothes, ready to enjoy this most sensational social event of the season and take a hand

REFUSED TO COOK FOR HIM.

in it. The defendant was becomingly dressed in black and sat at the table with her lawyer, Robert Mitchell. It was admitted the plaintiff was an honest, hard-working young man and did not drink any more beer than was usual in the social circles in his section.

Leading up to his main cause of action, the plaintiff's counsel asked him:

"What occurred the night of your wedding, Frank?"

"She danced with Charley Howe six times."

"Was the dance at your house?"

"No, sir; at her mother's."

"Why did you object to her dancing with young Howe?"

"I didn't think she ought to dance so often with one man."

Then the defendant's attorney struck in:

"Frank, did you ever attend dances?"

"Yes, sir; often."

"Have you see married women there dancing?"

"Yes, sir; lots of them."

"But you never danced with any of them?"

"No, sir; never."

"Will you please tell the court why?"

"Because I fiddled."

The court said it looked like piling on the agony to require a man to fiddle while his wife danced with other men, and taking this into account with other evidence adduced he said he felt justified in granting the plaintiff a severance.

HE FORGOT ONE THING.

Mr. Jenkins Thought He Had Vanquished Mrs. J., But Was No Match for That Good Lady.

When Mr. Jenkins went to his bedroom at half-past one it was with the determination of going to sleep, and with another determination that he would not be interviewed by Mrs. Jenkins. So as soon as he had entered the door and deposited his lamp upon

"WHY DON'T YOU TAKE OFF YOUR HAT?"

the dressing-table he commenced his speech:

"I locked the front door. I put the chain on. I pulled the key out a little bit. The dog is inside. I put the kitten out. The cook took the silver to bed with her. I put a cane under the knob of the back hall door. I put the fastenings over the bathroom windows. I put the cakebox back in the closet. I did not drink all the milk. It is not going to rain. Nobody gave me any message for you. I posted your letters as soon as I got into town. Your mother did not call at the office. Nobody died that we are interested in. Did not hear of a marriage or engagement. I was very busy at the office making out bills. I have hung my clothes over chair backs. I want a new-laid egg for breakfast. I think that is all, and I will now put out the light." Mr. Jenkins felt that he had hedged against all inquiry, and a triumphant smile was upon his face as he took hold of the gas-jet and sighted a line for the bed, when he was earthquaked by a ringing laugh and the query from Mrs. Jenkins: "Why didn't you take off your hat?"

DOWN ON TRADITION.

Unique Campaign of Gubernatorial Aspirant in Vermont.

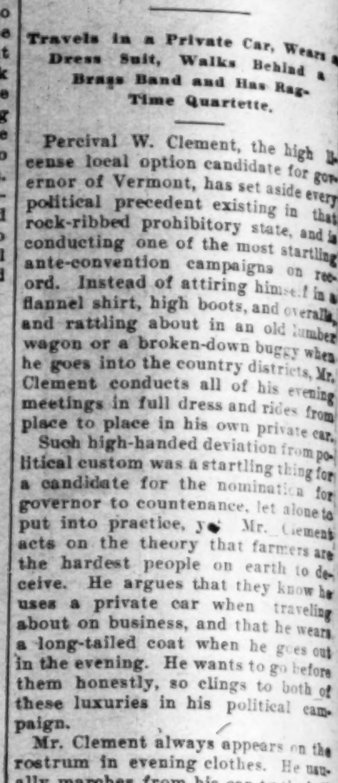
Travels in a Private Car, Wears a Dress Suit, Walks Behind a Brass Band and Has Ragtime Quartette.

Percival W. Clement, the high license local option candidate for governor of Vermont, has set aside every political precedent existing in that rock-ribbed prohibitory state, and is conducting one of the most startling ante-convention campaigns on record. Instead of attiring himself in a flannel shirt, high boots, and overalls, and rattling about in an old lumber wagon or a broken-down buggy when he goes into the country districts, Mr. Clement conducts all of his evening meetings in full dress and rides from place to place in his own private car.

Such high-handed deviation from political custom was a startling thing for a candidate for the nomination for governor to countenance, let alone to put into practice, yet Mr. Clement acts on the theory that farmers are the hardest people on earth to deceive. He argues that they know he uses a private car when traveling about on business, and that he wears a long-tailed coat when he goes out in the evening. He wants to go before them honestly, so clings to both of these luxuries in his political campaign.

Mr. Clement always appears on the rostrum in evening clothes. He usually marches from his car to the hall where the meeting is to be held wearing a long Invesness overcoat and a crush hat. Often he takes his place behind the local brass band for the march to the hall, for he is not particular about riding in a carriage. The campaign of Mr. Clement has been so unique in all its features that his band of campaigners is styled "Clement's all-star vaudeville and circus combination."

He is accompanied on his tour by the Poinceana quartette of young col-



IN FULL DRESS REGALIA.

ored men. They give a concert when the meeting opens, then the candidate starts in to expose the fallacy of prohibition for two interesting hours, and the colored quartette closes the evening with more melody. The local band plays, and Mr. Clement meets the voters on the platform. After the meeting is over the leaders of the local option movement discuss the local situation with him in his private car, and add to the long list of complaints against the prohibitory law by telling incidents of local happenings. It is a violation of all precedent in Vermont for a man who wants this office to go out and meet the voters on their own ground.

The Grand Isle, Mr. Clement's private car, is his own personal property. He has traveled all over the United States, and part of Mexico in it. The car is luxuriously furnished, with sleeping berths, a dining-room, a large observation-room, and a commodious kitchen. The car on this campaign is generally attached to some regular train, but if he has a long jump and connections are not good, Mr. Clement hires an engine and runs a special.

Before the car gets to the town where the meeting of the day is to be held, Mason A. Green, editor of the Rutland Herald, has preceded it.

Mr. Green arranges the preliminaries. He hires the hall, has some posters printed and distributed to advise those in outlying sections and adjoining towns of the date of the rally. In large type at the end of each flyer is printed this essential announcement: "No collection," because there is always a collection at the rallies in behalf of the prohibitory law.

By the time Mr. Green reaches the hotel he finds a delegation of leading local option men of the town anxious to assist in carrying on the campaign. At his suggestion they select some well-known citizen to present the candidate. There are always half a dozen volunteers.

By the time the Grand Isle is set off on a siding near the station there is a working force of local option men, enthusiastic and determined, to get out the vote at the caucus. Then they go down for a chat with the candidate before the meeting. By the time they arrive it is generally after six p. m., and Mr. Clement receives them in his evening suit on board the Grand Isle.

Coat That Sheds Bullets.

It is said that only the steel bullets of the Austrian Mannlicher can pierce the bullet-proof coat of finely textured silk recently invented by M. Szczepanik. Against the ordinary bullets, as well as saber cuts and thrusts, the garment affords perfect protection.

RAILROADS.

BALTIMORE AND ANNAPOLIS SHORT LINE RAILROAR.
TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN STATION.
For Annapolis and way stations, week days, 7:55 8.50 a. m., 1.10, 5.40 p. m.
On Sundays 8.50 a. m. 40 p. m
and Bay and Bay Ridge, d p. m.
Annapolis, week days, 11:1 t m.
and 7.15 p. m. 6.45 8.5
s 8.55 a. m. 3.5 and 7
ay Ridge wee days.45 p. m.
s 7.3 pm 7.00 p. m.
Bayidge and return, 50c.
C. A. Coom G. M.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Leave Washington from station corner of New Jersey avenue and C st.
For Chicago and Northwest, *10.50 a. m., 6.20, p. m.
For Cincinnati, St. Louis and Louisville *9.05 a. m. *4 15 p.m., *1:10 night.
For Pittsburg and Cleveland *10.50 a. m., *8.45 p. m., and *1.00 night.
For Columbus and Wheeling, *6 20 p. m.
For Winchester †8.35 a. m., *4 15, and †5.30 p. m.
For Leray, *4 15 p.m.
For Annapolis, †7 30, †8.30, †11.50 a. m., 4.30, *5.25 p. m.
For Frederick, †8.35, §9.00, †10.50, a. m., §1.15, †4.30 †6.22 p. m.
For Hagerstown, †10.05 a. m. and †5.30 p.m..
For Boyd and way points, †8.35, §9.00 a. m., §1.15 †4.30, †5.30, §10 15, †11.30, p. m.
For Gaithersburg and way points, †8.35, §9.00 a. m., †12.50, §1.15, †3.30, †4.30, *5.00 †5.30, *7.05, §7.20, §10.15, †11.30 p. m.
For Washington Junction and way points, §8.35, §1.30, a. m., §1.15, †4.30,, †5.30, p. m.
For Baltimore, week days, x3.00, 5.00, 6.30, x7.05 x7.30, x8.30, 8.35, x9.30, x10.00 11.50 a. m., x12.20 noon, x1.35, x3.00, x4.00, x4.30, x4.35, x5.05, x5.25, x6.20, 6.30, x8.00, x10.00, x11.30, 11.35 p. m. Sundays, x3.00 x7.05 x7.30, §.30, x9.00, a.m. x12.20, 1.15, x3.00, x5.30, x5.05, x5.25, 6.30, x8.00, x10.00, x11,30, 11.35 p. m.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

All trains illuminated with Pintsch light. For Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York Boston, and the East, *3.00, *7.05 (Diner), †8.30 (Buffet) §9.00 (Diner) †10 00 (Diner), a. m., *12.23, (Diner) *3.00 ("Royal Limited,") Diner), *4.00, (Phila. only) *5.05 (Dinner), *8.00 and *11.30 p. m. (Sleeping Car open at 10.00 o'clock.)
For Atlantic City, †7.05, †10.00, †12.20, noon, *3.00 p. m.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. §Sunday only.
xExpress trains.
Baggage called for and checked from hotels and residences by Union Transfer Co., on orders left at ticket offices, 619 Pennsylvania Avenue, n. w., New York Avenue and 15th Street, and at station.

C. & O. ROUTE. Chesapeake AND OHIO RAILWAY.

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MISS CLEMENCIA LOPEZ.

Fair Filipino Who Will Testify Soon Before Senate Committee on Philippine Affairs.

Senorita Clemencia Lopez, sister of Sixto Lopez, long the private secretary of Aguinaldo, expects to be called before the senate committee in Washington to give testimony regarding the Philippines. She will be a willing witness, and should be a valuable one, for her intelligence and knowledge of affairs there are considerable. Senorita Lopez is now the guest of Fiske Warren, in Boston. She was born 26 years ago in Balayan, Batangas, one of a family of ten children. She was excellent-

CLEMENCIA LOPEZ.
(Filipino Maiden Who May Testify Before Senate Committee.)

ly educated after the Spanish method, has an intimate knowledge of conditions as they prevailed under the Spanish, and is an ardent little patriot. Her training was to fit her specially for a teacher, and this will be her occupation when she returns to the islands. Until now she and her brother Sixto have been too deeply engrossed in the affairs of the country to take up teaching. She is quite musical, and plays the piano with rare skill. She likes America and everything American except the manner of dress. This she cannot accustom herself to, and much prefers to wear the costumes which she brought with her. She will remain in the United States some months.

A VERBOSE SENATOR.

Colorado Man Promises to Succeed to Allen's Title as Champion Long Distance Talker.

Senator Thomas MacDonald Patterson, the junior senator from Colorado, has become noted for two characteristics during the six months that he has served in the senate. One is his ever readiness to speak on any and all subjects, contrary to the old traditions of this body, and the other is his verbosity.

Patterson promises to succeed to ex-Senator Allen's title of the champion long distance talker of the senate. He was born in Ireland 62 years ago, and received his early education in New York city and at Astoria, L. I. At one time he was a printer, at another a watchmaker and jeweler. He moved to Denver in 1872 and had a

THOMAS M. PATTERSON.
(Junior United States Senator from Colorado.)

rapid rise, being sent to congress as a delegate from Colorado in 1874, and elected as representative when Colorado was admitted as a state in 1876.

In 1892 Patterson bolted the democratic party and took up with the people's party, but in his speech of acceptance of election as senator he announced that he would act with the democrats of the senate.

Senator Patterson is a short man, and rather stout. His scant hair is coal black, and offers a striking contrast to his white mustache.

Woman Soldier of Revolution.

The memory of Deborah Sampson Gannett, the woman soldier of the revolutionary war who fought under the name of Robert Shurtleff, was honored lately at a banquet at Sharon, Mass., where she lived more than 40 years. Her body lies in Rockbridge cemetery in that town, where the grave is frequently pointed out to visitors. The banqueting hall was decorated with the national colors, and intermingled in large letters were the historic names: Deborah Sampson, Mary Lyon, Anne Hutchingson and Hannah Dustin. In a conspicuous place was a placard on which were the words: "I Was There." This referred to Deborah Sampson's oft-repeated saying in her lectures on the battles in which she had participated while dressed as a man. One of the speakers during the evening suggested that these words be placed upon Sharon's town seal.

What Galvanized Iron Is.

Galvanized iron is merely iron dipped in molten zinc. The coating is not applied electrically, as the term galvanized seems to imply.

JOKE WORKED WELL.

How a Mock Marriage Turned Out to Be a Real One.

Clever Ruse by Victim of Attempted Joke Through Which He Turned the Tables on the Would-Be Humorists.

Wooed, won and wedded within the short period of four weeks as the result of a practical joke—this is the experience of Helena Schwartz, a pretty Jewess of McKeesport, Pa. The bride and her husband are now on their wedding tour in Europe, where they will spend a short honeymoon at the girl's former home.

In addition to the general celebration of the feast of Purim at the synagogues a number of the most prominent Hebrews of McKeesport arranged for a private celebration at the home of Samuel Firestone.

Several of Mr. Firestone's intimate friends got their heads together and decided that the event would pass off more pleasantly if some member of the party were made the victim of a practical joke. Lots were cast as to who would be the victim and Mr. Max Friedman was selected.

A mock marriage ceremony was arranged and Mr. Friedman was requested to act as bridegroom. His friends assured him that he would have a beautiful young woman to stand up with him during the mock ceremony and he readily consented to the plans.

The details of the ceremony were carried out with great elaborateness. Bridal flowers were ordered and trivial gifts were to be presented to help out the fun.

Two or three days before the celebration Mr. Friedman became impatient to learn the name of the pretty maiden who was to be his partner and insisted upon being presented to her. This threatened to upset all the arrangements that had been made, as it was the intention of those having

LED HIS BRIDE INTO THE ROOM.

the matter in charge to substitute a heavily-veiled man disguised as a woman, for the pretty girl that had been promised.

Friedman's friends were at their wits' ends until somebody suggested the propriety of introducing the victim to Miss Schwartz, who had been making her home with Mr. Firestone for some time. Miss Schwartz at once entered into the spirit of the joke and consented to carry out her part. She met Mr. Friedman that evening and spent considerable time in his company. They met two or three times after that before the evening of the celebration, and it was observed that Mr. Friedman was a trifle more attentive to Miss Schwartz than the ethics of a mock ceremony seemed to require.

On the evening of the proposed celebration Mr. Firestone's home was brilliantly illuminated and crowded with friends who had been "tipped off" regarding the fun that was to come. The man who was to act the part of the bride had donned his female attire, and a heavy veil and everything was in readiness for the ceremony, when the guests were astounded by Mr. Friedman's smiling announcement that he regretted very much to spoil the arrangements for the evening, but that no mock marriage would take place. Instead, he delared, there would be a real engagement ceremony between himself and Miss Schwartz.

Before the managers of the joke and the guests could fairly recover from their surprise, says the New York World, Mr. Friedman led Miss Schwartz into the room and asked Rabbi Edelman to publicly hear their betrothal vows. A pretty ceremony was performed and a felicitous address was made by the rabbi. Mr. Friedman gave his betrothed a beautiful engagement ring, and [illegible]

At the reception which followed, the whole story of the change in the ceremony was told by the young couple. Both confessed that it was a case of love at sight, and Mr. Friedman declared that he at once determined to win Miss Schwartz, and, if possible, to have a real ceremony, instead of a mockery. He succeeded in getting Miss Schwartz's promise to marry him, but she insisted upon three weeks' time, at least, in which to get ready. She agreed, however, to help him turn the tables on the practical jokers.

Mr. Friedman declared that he could never thank his friends enough for selecting him as the victim of their joke. "It brought me the prettiest, sweetest little wife in the world," he said, "and she is as glad of the joke as I am."

Child Widows in India.

In India there are 6,016,759 girls between five and nine years of age who have been or are wives. Over 170,000 of them are widows.

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Not Clear.

From the Boston Guardian.

Hon. John P. Green of Washington, D. C., according to reports, says that he cannot see his way clear to face the Northern colored voter this year after what has happened to the Crumpacker resolution. We cannot see why. It seems that consideration for the peace of the country should be first. Governments cannot force the people to anything—not in republics—the people are sovereign. They must be converted.—Indianapolis Freeeman.

Mr. Green is right and you, as usual, are many degrees of longitude off of the true course of commonsense. If your talk about "the peace of the country" had been carried in days of yore, the South would have been able to go with her slaves into all sections of the country unmolested. There would, then, have been no civil war; slavery would still have been in existence and we should have had one fool less to talk as you are, and have been talking all along this question.

Perhaps, however, for having turned loose on the public a piece of mental febleness of your ilk, the government was indeed wrong in trying to "force the people to anything."

Don't Be Deceived.

In this week's issue of THE BEE is an xcerpt from the *Medical Journal*, to he effect that the negroes are dying out in Cuba. It is very strange that the Cuban negro should so soon die out after the invasion of the American army, when we consider that the Cuban negro has lived there for years when it has been death to the white man. There will be millions of negroes on earth at the time Gabriel blows his trumpet.

FABLE IN NEW FORM.

An Intensely Realistic Canadian Version of the Story of the Wolf in Sheep's Clothing.

A settler on the upper Mattawa river, in Canada, who caught a wolf last winter had read that ships were sometimes cleared of rats by fastening a bell around the neck of one of them. And the bright idea occurred to him that in a similar manner he might clear the adjacent woods of wolves. He fastened a bell on his wolf's neck and released him.

After the snow had pretty well gone, he allowed his little flock of sheep to exercise their lambs in the fields near the house. His children were with their father looking at the gambols of the lambs, when the sheep were noticed to prick up their ears as though intently listening. Then with much bleating the whole flock raced to the woods.

Wondering at the vagaries of the animals, the farmer went about his work. About an hour later, the children came to him with the news that the sheep had returned, but had left one of the lambs behind them.

The next day the same thing occurred again, and another lamp disappeared. The children tried to keep the sheep in the fields, but failing, followed them into the bush. They reported that they had distinctly heard a bell tinkling in the distance.

Then it began to dawn upon the farmer that the bell he had fastened to the neck of his gray wolf visitor, was the same which was borne by the father of the flock in the previous summer. The quick-eared sheep had recognized the sound of the bell, and true to their instincts had hastened to join their last year's companion.

That they found not exactly a wolf in sheep's clothing, but a wolf attached to a sheep's bell, and ready to take advantage of his condition to dine on spring lamb was no fault of theirs, though certainly their misfortune. The settler does not appear to think very much of the bell plan of disposing of wolves.

TRAMP BITES A DOG.

And a Short Time Afterward the Faithful Animal Is Attacked by the Rabies.

An aged tramp stopped at the farm of Prof. E. Burgess, in Greenfield township, Lancaster, O., a few days ago and asked for something to eat. After speaking, he was attacked with a peculiar fit. His eyes rolled and his limbs twitched, while froth gathered on his lips and he gave wild cries and groans.

A shepherd dog belonging to the farm attacked the man, and he grappled with the animal, lifting it from the ground as though it were a puppy. The animal fought viciously to get free, but the man held it with the strength of a maniac and sunk his teeth in its shoulder. He then dashed the dog to the ground, and turning ran out of the yard and disappeared.

The dog was in a dazed condition, and soon it was discovered he was frothing at the mouth. The animal then bounded into the house and caused a panic among the members of the family by shewing unmistakable signs of rabies. He made a circuit of the house and then disappeared over the same road as that taken by the tramp.

The people in the neighborhood, much alarmed, are trying to locate the tramp.

Women Rarely Die Suddenly.

Sudden deaths among men are eight times greater than those among women.

Most Intricate Game Known.

Japanese chess is the most intricate game in the world. The board has 81 squares, 30 pieces are used, and the pieces change in grade when they arrive at a certain position on the board.

Damage Caused by Mice.

A shoe firm in Toledo, O., has traced to the depredations of mice losses in greenbacks and other paper money, which have amounted to $30,000 in four years.

PRICIPAL CONVENTIONS HELD IN VARIOUS PORTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR WHICH SPECIAL RATES WILL BE IN EFFECT VIA BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Denver, Col.—Sunday School International Ass'n Triennial Convention, June 26, July 2. One fare for the round trip to Denver, Colorado Springs or Pueblo, Col. Tickets good going June 21 to 23, good to return to Aug. 31, inclusive.

Denver, Col.—Biennial Meeting Ancient Order Hibernians in America July 15 22. One fare for the round trip to Denver, Colorado Springs or Pueblo, Col. Tickets good going July 10 to 12, valid for return to Aug. 31, inclusive.

Denver, Col.—National Fraternal Congress, Aug. 2 30. One fare for the round trip to Denver, Colorado Springs or Pueblo, Col. Tickets good going Aug. 22 and 23, good returning until Sept. 30, inclusive.

Denver, Col.—National Association of Letter Carriers, Sept. 1-6. One fare for the round trip to Denver, Colorado Springs or Pueblo, Col. Tickets good going Aug. 29 to 31, good returning until Sept. 30, inclusive.

Minneapolis, Minn.— National Educational Association, July 7-11. One fare plus $2 00 for the round trip. Tickets on sale July 4 to 6, good returning leaving Minneapolis not earlier than July 8 nor later than July 14. By deposit of ticket with Joint Agent not earlier than July 8 nor later than July 14 and payment of fee of fifty cents an extension of return limit may be secured to leave Minneapolis to and including Sept. 1.

Mt. Lake Park, Md—Y. M. C. A. Secretaries of N. A. Biennial Conference, June 11-15. Tickets on sale June 9 and 10 valid for return to June 17, inclusive.

Salt Lake City' Utah—Grand Lodge B P. O. E., Aug. 12-14. One fare for the round trip to Chicago or St. Louis added to fares authorized therefrom. Tickets on sale Aug. 6 to 8, valid for return until Sept. 30, inclusive.

San Francisco, Cal—Imperial Council, Nobles of Mystic Shrine. Very low rates. Tickets on sale May 26 June 7, valid for return within sixty (60) days from date of sale when properly executed and on payment of fifty cents at time of execution.

San Francisco' Cal—Biennial Meeting Knights of Phythias, Aug. 12 14. One fare to Chicago plus $50 for the round trip. Tickets on sale Aug. 1 to 7, vailid for return to Sep. 30, inclusive

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It was the first and most desirable point of vantage coveted by both the Federal and Confederate armies. In May, 1861. the four Federal advance columns concentrated at Parkersburg, W. Va., Wheeling, W. Va., Harper's W. Va , and at Washington. To retain the advantage, the Federal government established block houses along the railroad from the Monocacy to the Ohio river, besides forts at Winchester, Harper's Ferry, Cumberland, Piedmont and New Creek (Keyser). The B. & O. was the base of operations for the Federal army for nearly four years and from which the government could not take advance line earlier than November, 1864. The B. & O. was the means of communication between the West and the Army of the Potomac, and was consequently in a continual state of seige. Harper's Ferry, the key to the Shenandoah Valley, first famed through the fanatical attempt of John Brown, in defying the laws and customs of his country, was captured and recaptured eight times in three years. The Government Arsenal and armories which were located there, were destroyed by the government to prevent their capture, One hundred and seventy-nine battles of greater or less importance were on or adjacent to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, not taking into consideration the innumerable skirmishes.

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For rates and information address W. E. BURWELL, Manager, B. & O. Central Building, Baltimore, Md., until June 1st, After that time, Deer Park Garrett County, Md.

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He Needed It, Anyway.

Mrs. Crimsonbeak—You say she is a very indulgent mother.

Mr. Crimsonbeak—Yes; she gives her children everything they want.

"I saw her giving the boy the slipper the other day; he didn't want that, did he?"

"He wanted it about as bad as he wanted anything, I reckon."—Yonkers Statesman.

LACERATED BY WOLF.

Woman Badly Bitten by Brute of the Gray Timber Variety Which Was a Farm Pet.

News has reached Clinton, Ia., that Mrs. William Carhurst, residing at Lyndon, a small town in Illinois, a few miles east of the Mississippi river, was badly if not fatally injured in a terrific fight with a tame wolf. The result of her injuries will not be known until all danger of blood-poisoning is past.

The wolf had been the pet of the family for three years. It was captured when a cub and was as tame as a kitten. Mrs. Carhurst went into the yard to call her son, who was working

THE WOLF WAS LOOSE.

near. As she stepped out of the door she noticed the wolf, which had been tied in the yard, was loose. Mrs. Carhurst called the animal by name, and it hurried to her. She noticed at once that the animal was in an ugly mood and attempted to catch hold of its collar just as it made a spring at her.

The frightened woman screamed for help and her son came to her assistance. Before he could give any assistance the wolf had thrown the woman down and had badly bitten her in several places The young man grabbed the animal by the throat and pulled it off his mother, who by this time was unconscious. A terrific struggle ensued between the wolf and the boy. The plucky lad clung to the animal's throat until his father, who was working in the field nearby, came to the boy's assistance and shot the wolf.

Mrs. Carhurst was carried into the house and a physician was summoned. An examination revealed four wounds, the teeth in each instance penetrating to the bone

The wolf was of the large gray timber species and was of immense size. It had been well fed and grew rapidly, and was much larger than the members of the same family which are compelled to secure their own living.

ESCAPED FROM HAREM.

Leyla, a Turkish Girl, Followed by Faithful Dog, Picked Up Exhausted by Yankee Yacht.

The American yacht Wanderer, which lately reached Constantinople with a party including Commodore Robinson, its owner, Mrs. Marster, Miss Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Storey and Mr. Blagdon, has been dry-docked for cleaning.

A member of the party writes to the New York World correspondent this strange story:

On leaving Mudania, on the south shore of the Sea of Marmora, a few days back, the yacht stopped outside the harbor to leave the pilot, when those on board saw a human being

A BOAT WAS LAUNCHED.

swimming toward the boat from the land, but so far out that it seemed incredible that anyone could be capable of such endurance.

The yacht waited and soon the passengers were able to perceive that the swimmer was a native girl, who was followed by a dog.

A boat was launched and picked up the girl and dog, both utterly exhausted.

The girl explained through the pilot, who alone understood her language, that she had escaped from the harem of a resident of Brousse, and that the faithful canine had followed her.

The yacht then proceeded, taking along the girl.

Her name is Leyla. She is about 17 years old and seems bright.

She will be taken to America for education.

Smoking as a Reward.

Smoking is permitted in the prisons of Belgium only as a reward for good behavior.

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Mrs. Josephine Whiting 1613 6th St. northwest. See her for the good she can do, giving comfort to the weary minds. Telling the future and gives great success in business. Through luck a wonderful revealer of fortune

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Season Tickets Via B & O. R. R. on Sale May 1st.

Beginning May 1st, the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. will commence the daily sale of regular Summer Excursion tickets, limited to Oct. 31st returning, to all Seaside, Mountain and Spring resorts, at greatly reduced rates. Full information as to the rates, routes and service cheerfully given at Ticket Office 707-15 St., 619 Pa. Ave. and Depot N. J. Ave. and C.

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Third National Convention in the Capital of Arkansas (Little Rock.) Commencing August 29, 1902, lasting three days.

The Council represents the Industrial Growth of the South. Both races will participate. Color is no bar. The race problem is not to be solved but the general building up of the country. The State will as last year send Commissioners. The Communities may elect mass delegates. State and local Industrial Councils will as all sections represent last meeting Hall of Representatives Jackson, Miss., July 12 and 13, 1902. For general information write

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